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The New York Times.

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THE WEATHER.
Rain, turning to snow, then fair; wind west.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market firm.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 77¾c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 39¾c; cash cotton, 5 7-16c.

FOREIGN.—Evidences of suppressed excitement were abundant in Paris yesterday, though there was no outbreak upon the pubic order. The city is patroled by a great force of police and guardsmen. President Faure is taking steps to reorganize the Cabinet. Gen. Kitchener and Capt. Baratier arrived in Paris last night from Fashoda, Capt. Baratier bringing Major Marchand's report, and Gen. Kitchener being en route to London. It is believed that the French have arranged to evacuate Fashoda. There was a report from Madrid that the Queen Regent and Sagasta had succeeded in persuading Gen. Correa, the Spanish Minister of War, to withdraw his resignation, at least temporarily. Many lives are reported lost in heavy storms in Macedonia.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

Indian Commissioner Jones says that Minnesota Indians have frequently been arrested without cause to swell the fees of the Deputy Marshals.

A fire started in a school in Chicago yesterday, but owing to the presence of mind of Miss Helen L. Vreeland, the Principal, 700 pupils were got out of the building before they knew that it was ablaze.

Nearly all the students at Central Medical College, St. Joseph, Mo., resent a professor's criticism of football, and declare that they will leave the college at the end of the term.

Joseph H. Choate, John Murray Mitchell, and others addressed a large gathering of Republicans last night at Chickering Hall. Mr. Choate compared Mr. Croker to Balaam's ass, and caused much amusement.

The President and those Cabinet officers who are attending the Peace Jubilee ceremonies at Philadelphia held a meeting late last night on receipt of dispatches from the State Department.

The trial of Jesse James, son of the notorious outlaw, who is accused of complicity in a train robbery, was called yesterday in the Criminal Court, Kansas City, Mo.

It is believed in Paris since the meeting of the American and Spanish Peace Commissioners yesterday that the Philippine problem has nearly been reached, and that it will probably be taken up at the next joint session.

A company to be known as the International Tobacco Company of the Borough of Manhattan, was incorporated at Albany yesterday, with a capital of $150,000. Various reports are current concerning the new company.

Page 2.

George W. Mayers, a private detective, was arrested yesterday at Poughkeepsie by Secret Service men, who charge him with following a Government witness in a diamond smuggling case.

Judge Van Wyck addressed a large and enthusiastic audience in the Alhambra at Syracuse last night, and explained at length why State and not National questions are paramount in the election of a Governor.

Benjamin Witkowski has begun criminal proceedings against Henry M. McDonald, Gubernatorial candidate of the Chicago Platform Democracy, whom he charges with giving him a worthless check in payment for campaign work. Mr. McDonald cannot be found.

In a campaign speech last night in the Fourteenth Congressional District, Capt. William Astor Chanler said that Abner McKinley had made "a pot of money" out of a contract for army clothing, and promised that, when he got to Congress, there would be an investigation of that and "other contracts in which the Government was defrauded for partisan ends."

Dr. Ira D. Horton of Mount Kisco, who on July 10 last eloped with Florence Scoales, a seventeen-year-old girl, leaving behind him a wife and several children, returned to Mount Kisco last night and asked his wife to forgive and forget. She refused, however, to have anything to do with him, later he was arrested for abduction and has furnished $750 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Page 3.

Col. Roosevelt received an ovation at Rochester, where he addressed two large audiences last night.

Nearly 400 letters were received yesterday by the Executive Committee appointed by James C. Carter, pledging support to Justices Daly and Cohen.

Mrs. Margaret Busse, who is said to be wealthy, was yesterday ordered by Magistrate Crane, in the Harlem Police Court, to pay her mother, eighty years old, $2, a week toward her support.

Secretary Long delivered a speech at the annual dinner of the Republican Club of Massachusetts at Music Hall in Boston last night, in which he made an urgent appeal to the people of Massachusetts, without distinction of party, to support the Republican ticket this Fall, and intimated that failure to do sb might be taken to imply condemnation of President McKinley's Administration.

Page 4.

The war investigating commission began the hearing of testimony at Huntsville, Ala.

Reports from all parts of New Jersey yesterday indicated an uncommonly heavy registration of voters.

The former Spanish warship Infanta Maria Teresa will leave Guantanamo for this country on Sunday under her own steam.

The War Department has announced the plan of reorganization of the army corps which will accompany Gen. Lee to Cuba.

Senator Timothy D. Sullivan reported at Tammany Hall yesterday that Superintendent of Elections McCullagh is endeavoring to intimidate voters in the lodging house district. John F. Carroll issued a statement condemning McCullagh's alleged tactics.

Superintendent of Elections McCullagh yesterday secured a batch of warrants from Magistrate Cornell about which neither would talk. Mr. McCullagh is said to be preparing 100 cases of illegal registration for the Grand Jury.

Gen. Rios yesterday offered 2,000 Cuban soldiers to help preserve order in Manzanillo, and asked only that rations should be furnished to them. Gen. Wood refused, saying that complete disarmament and disbandment were the only conditions on which rations could be obtained.

Page 5.

The winners at Aqueduct yesterday were Bardella, Marsian, Strangest, Sensational, Diminutive, and Trillo.

After a hard-fought football game at Princeton, N. J., yesterday the Tigers defeated the players from the Pennsylvania State College by a score of 5 to 0.

Thirty-five young women candidates for the ballet and chorus, yesterday, in the Yorkville Police Court, testified that they had been swindled out of $3 each by two alleged theatrical agents, who were held for trial.

Page 7.

William Anthony, a Sergeant of Marines, better known as "Bill" Anthony, one of the heroes of the Maine, married on Saturday, Oct. 15, Miss Adela Maude Blancet of this city.

President McKinley and the other distinguished guests arrived in Philadelphia yesterday to attend the Peace Jubilee ceremonies, but the programme for the day was not carried out owing to the rain. The civic parade was postponed until to-morrow.

Two papers read yesterday before the middle conference of the Universalist Church, now sitting in this city, attracted debate. They were "The Strength and Weakness of the Modern Ministry," read by the Rev. Dr. I. M. Atwood, and "Religion in Journalism and Journalism in Religion," read by the Rev. Dr. J. Coleman Adams.

Page 10.

The third annual intercollegiate golf tournament was begun yesterday on the links of the Ardsley Club. Yale and Harvard easily defeated Princeton and Columbia in the first round of the team match.

The American Cycle Racing Association has brought suit for $25,000 damages for alleged libel against Isaac B. Potter, as President of the League of American Wheelmen; Albert Mott, as Chairman of the Racing Board, and Henry Sturmey, as Secretary of the International Cyclists' Association.

Page 12.

The Fire Insurance Tariff Committee yesterday elected William N. Kremer Chairman and W. W. Underhill Secretary.

The New Jersey Society of Colonial Dames of America held its sixth annual commemorative meeting in Jersey City yesterday.

Nikola Tesla, in the current number of The Electrical Review, claims to have solved the problem of transmitting electric energy to great distances.

Charles W. Colton has sued James I. Raymond, the President of Vantine & Co., for $323,328.17, as the price promised for his withdrawal from the firm.

City officials were jubilant yesterday over the decision of the Court of Appeals, made on Tuesday, that civil service appointments in this city shall not be affected by the Black law.

Policemen were surprised yesterday to find that their new Winter helmets were without union labels. President York of the Police Board says Spellman, the maker, "grossly violated an agreement."

At the monthly meeting last evening of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers a paper was read showing the evil effects of stray electric currents on water and gas pipes and iron structures of all kinds.

After a meeting yesterday of the Board of Managers of the Joint Traffic Association, where the adverse decision of the United States Supreme Court was discussed, Commissioner Blanchard gave out a statement opposing the alarmist view. He said, however, that the inter-State commerce law has been rendered inoperative and that the way has been paved for legislation.

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SPECIAL CABINET MEETING.

Held at Philadelphia Late Last Night on Receipt of Dispatches from the State Department.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 26.—Immediately after the reception to the President to-night at the Union League a meeting of the Chief Executive and those Cabinet officers who were in attendance with him at the Peace Jubilee was held at the Hotel Bellevue. Those present besides the President were Postmaster General Smith, Secretary of War Alger, Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, and Solicitor General Richards, in place of Attorney General Griggs.

The utmost secrecy attended the proceedings, and it was impossible to learn for what purpose the meeting was called or what subjects were discussed. J. C. Kellogg, private secretary to Secretary Hay, reached here to-night bearing important dispatches from the State Department.

The meeting lasted nearly one hour, and was held in the President's room. The local detectives prevented any one from approaching the vicinity.

Mr. Kellogg when questioned about the matter, admitted being the bearer of a message, but said that it was purely a personal one from Secretary Hay.

That it was more than some ordinary deliberation was apparent from the fact that Mr. Kellogg reached the Union League shortly before 11 o'clock and was immediately taken to the President.

He then left and went into the hotel, and the reception came to an end very shortly afterward. After the President and Cabinet had concluded their deliberations Mr. Kellogg left immediately for Washington in a special car.

It was reported some time after midnight that the President may leave for Washington in the morning, and not remain to review the military jubilee parade.

WRONGS OF THE PILLAGERS.

Indians Arrested Without Cause to Swell the Fees of United States Deputy Marshals.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—Commissioner of Indian Affairs William A. Jones, who has been for a week in Minnesota making negotiations, which were successful, with the Chippewa Indians for the resumption of peaceful relations with the Government, has returned to Washington, and to-day made a verbal report to Secretary Bliss upon his work. Commissioner Jones says the trouble is attributable to the methods of the whites in the vicinity, who are taking gross advantage of the Indians. In discussing the outbreak he said to-day:

"The origin of the whole trouble was dissatisfaction with the handling of the Indians' timber, to the immediate cause was irritation at the frequent arrests of Indians on trivial causes, often for no cause at all, taking them down to Duluth and Minneapolis for trial, two hundred miles away from their agency, and then turning them adrift without means to return home. As I have information that there is a regular arrangement between Deputy United States Marshals and some boarding houses where the courts are located by which the Deputies are to bring down delegations of Indians as witnesses in whisky and other cases. This secures fees for the Deputies and money for the boarding places.

"The Indians were prompted to their outbreak by the wrongs committed against them, and chafed under unfair treatment. They now will go back to their homes and live peaceably if the whites will treat them fairly, which is very likely, as the whites were thoroughly impressed with the stand taken by the Indians. In this respect the outbreak has taught them a lesson."

Commissioner Jones will recommend a reform in the existing timber methods, either adopting the scheme now practiced at Menominee, Wis., of keeping the timber profits within the tribe itself by having the timber cut by individual Indians or of advertising a certain portion of the reservation each year to be sold to the highest bidder. The latter system would include both grown and dead and down timber, and the timber would have to be cut clean.

FOR A NEW INDIAN POLICY.

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 26.—The American Missionary Association to-day adopted the following resolutions:

We feel that the time has come for this association to appeal to its constituents and through them to the people of the United States and the Government at Washington, looking toward radical changes in our Federal treatment of these fasely termed "wards of the Nation," to the end that they become as soon as possible true citizens of the United States.

We believe that no solution of the Indian problem can be reached until the present tribal system be unrecognized, Government reservations be abolished, and the present appropriations for the material support of the Indian be discontinued.

Recognizing that our Government bears a friendly attitude toward these reforms, we would recommend both that a committee be appointed to visit the President of the United States, the Secretary of the Interior, and others who may have part in the administration, to urge immediate action that the policy now theoretically held by the Government shall be put into execution.

Men Shot and Robbed by Tramps.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 26.—Two men were shot and robbed by tramps to-night at the Pennsylvania Railroad's coal chutes at Coalport, half a mile outside of Trenton, and two others were robbed, but because they made no resistance, were not injured. The men shot were William Cowan of Philadelphia and Daniel Barry of Danville, Ill. Both men had been stealing rides on freight trains, and were put off at Coalport. Cowan is seriously injured. The other two men robbed were tramps.

Shot His Wife and Killed Himself.

BLACKSTONE, Mass., Oct. 26.—Mitchell Bartholomi shot his wife in the back tonight, set fire to the house, and then committed suicide. Mrs. Bartholomi ran out of the house with her son before it was consumed. She has not yet died of her wound.

Doctor and Nurse Have the Plague.

VIENNA, Oct. 26.—Dr. Poch, who has been attending the victims of the bubonic plague in Vienna, together with Hoehegger, another of the nurses, have developed symptoms of the disease.

SPAIN'S HOME TROUBLES

The Critical Cabinet Situation May Seriously Interfere with the Work at Paris.

PEACE PROBLEMS GROW GRAVE

The Commissions Have Nearly Reached the Philippine Issue, Which Is the Most Perplexing of All Questions.

PARIS, Oct. 26.—The American Peace Commissioners held a session of several hours to-day, prior to the joint session of the two commissions, which opened at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The Americans fully realized that they are approaching the discussion of the chief question intrusted to them, namely, the future of the Philippine Islands, and it may be taken for granted that they are well prepared to take the matter up if it is broached to-day by the Spaniards.

The meeting of the Commissioners lasted an hour and five minutes, and was adjourned until to-morrow. Both the Spanish and the American Commissioners were more reticent after this session than ever before.

The Americans fully appreciate not only their own serious responsibilities, but also the delicate position of their Spanish colleagues, to the burden of whose duties there is now added the critical political situation at Madrid, which may compel the President of the Spanish Commission, (who is also President of the Spanish Senate,) Señor Montero Rios, to leave Paris.

The Madrid correspondent of the Temps, in confirming the report that Premier Sagasta and the Queen Regent have prevailed upon the Minister of War, Gen. Correa, to indefinitely postpone his resignation, pending the conclusion of the peace negotiations, says that they represented to the General that his withdrawal might entail not only the fall of the Cabinet, but cause the resignation of certain members of the Spanish Peace Commission, including Señor Montero Rios, and thereby gravely compromise the issue of the peace negotiations.

The correspondent of the Temps adds:

"The net result is that an open crisis seems to have been avoided until the conclusion of the treaty of peace. In any case, this has done away with the necessity for an ad interim government, which was lately suggested as likely to be the only solution of the present difficulties."

As the peace negotiations are now nearing the discussion of the Philippine question, the Americans feel that no stage of the proceedings has so demanded their considerate treatment.

It may not be stated to-night with certainty that the Cuban question has received its last consideration by the Americans, nor that the Spaniards have accepted as ultimate the United States' refusal to assume any portion of the Cuban debt.

It may, however, be affirmed that the Philippine question was not reached to-day, but it may be discussed at to-morrow's session, which will be the first occasion during these negotiations of a joint session of the commissions being held on succeeding days, which fact is in some degree significant.

The morning papers here treat of the fall of the French Cabinet and the scenes in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday almost to the exclusion of general news. All of them, however, dwell briefly on the Spanish crisis or the split in the Liberal Party of Spain, without, however, direct reference to the Paris Peace Commission, except in the case of a new paper, La Volante, which in a Madrid article dealing with the internal situation in Spain, in summing up says:

"Whatever may be said, one way or the other, regarding the situation, one thing is apparent—that the moment is badly chosen for a Ministerial crisis. When dreadful calamities threaten Spain from the outside and at the moment when her destinies are being decided by the Paris conference, and at the moment when her flag is crushed at Puerto Rico, the Liberal Party is in a state of chaos and disagreement, and in the face of American pretensions, which are daily becoming more arrogant, Spain finds herself with a Ministry without authority.

"Never has she needed more imperatively a strong Government, one more watchful or awake to outside questions. Instead of this, miserable internal quarrels are distracting the attention of those who now ought to have no other preoccupations than the salvation of their country."

The Matin, in terminating a brief résumé of the Spanish crisis, adds: "The Council deliberated on the customs tariff of Puerto Rico, prematurely considered as no longer forming part of Spain."

SOME FEAR AT WASHINGTON.

State Department Officials Think the Disturbances at Paris Bode No Good for Peace Work.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—Some apprehension has been manifested in certain quarters as to the possible adverse effect upon the Peace Commission at Paris of an upheaval in France. It has been suggested that the Spanish cause is in such shape that the Spanish Government has nothing to lose and everything to gain by any change that can be brought about. However, it may be stated that in the opinion of the State Department officials here there is little danger of the situation in Paris becoming so acute as to justify an abandonment of the work of the commission on the ground that the Commissioners themselves are in physical danger.

It is confidently believed that with the change of the Cabinet in France the present disorder will subside, and normal conditions will be restored. It is always possible that the Spanish Commissioners in despair over their failure to force the Cuban debt upon the United States in any shape may break off the sessions, but this is not regarded as probable. It is suspected the Spanish programme is to trump up as many points of difference as possible, relying upon the sympathy sure to be excited among European nations by their abandonment of each point under compulsion from the American Commissioners as a basis for a supreme stand at the end on the Philippines.

This being the Spanish policy it is expected that when the commission takes up the subjects of Puerto Rico and the coaling station on the Ladrone Islands there will be many hair-splitting objections interposed by the Spanish to any proposition from the American Commissioners; just as many references or attempts at reference to Madrid, and just as loud protests over each little point by the Spaniards at the uncompromising attitude of the Americans as in the case of Cuba.

No one knows officially just what the extent of the United States' claim will be as to the Philippines. Admiral Dewey has a much higher opinion of the Philippine people and their capacity for self-government than it is generally supposed. He has represented to the American Commissioners that the Philippines of the northern group, meaning by that, first, the people on the Island of Luzon, and after that in order, Cebu, Panay, Leite, Mindera, and Samar, are, as a rule, intelligent, practical, and far better qualified for self-government than the inhabitants of Cuba.

Admiral Dewey is as familiar with the qualifications of the Cubans in this respect as almost any naval officer, having had personal experience with the people so that his statement is bound to have weight with the American Commissioners. But with all this, he has made no recommendation as to what should constitute the maximum or minimum demand of the Americans, and their demands consequently are likely to be based upon their original instructions, qualified by any change of opinion the President may have experienced as a result of his Western trip.

CUBAN BONDHOLDERS ALARMED

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says:

"At to-day's sitting the Spanish Peace Commissioners presented a new counter-memorandum declaring their readiness provisionally to accept an article of a preliminary treaty stipulating that Spain shall relinquish all rights to sovereignty in Cuba without formulating any other claim, and to leave in suspense all remaining questions, especially the Philippines.

"The Americans asked time until to-morrow to reply to this new memorandum. This is regarded as a favorable sign, being a slight relaxation of the rigidity the Americans had hitherto shown. They are perhaps aware that the Cuban and even the Spanish bondholders are becoming alarmed at the strange turn of the financial side of the discussion, in which Spain, the United States, and Cuba, with extraordinary unanimity and carelessness, all repudiate the Cuban debt.

"Nobody will be able to force Spain to accept the debt. For apart from bankruptcy, she could only meet the liability at the expense of her foreign bondholders, who, by a strange anomaly, would thus have to pay for the independence of Cuba. It is not likely that either the United States or any other power can or will force Spain to ruin herself by meeting the Cuban debt, and it will then either be a total loss for Europe or be paid by the Spanish bondholders.

"If, in these circumstances, an agreement cannot be effected, America will, indeed, be wise to refer the question to the arbitration of impartial men, entirely disinterested in this delicate matter."

SPANISH MINISTER WILL STAY.

Gen. Correa of the War Department Persuaded to Withdraw His Resignation by Sagasta.

MADRID, Oct. 26.—Gen. Correa, the Minister of War, has been prevailed upon to withdraw his resignation for the present, in view of the difficulties with which the country is confronted.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The Madrid correspondent of The Standard, telegraphing Tuesday by way of the frontier, and dealing with the threatened Cabinet crisis, points out the impossibility of a change of Government, because a change would almost certainly cause the resignation of the Spanish Peace Commissioners in Paris. He says:

"Señor Sagasta, therefore, will remain at the helm until the treaty of peace is signed, unless Gen. Weyler or the military elements give trouble. Señor Montero Rios (President of the Spanish Peace Commission) has no hope of obtaining anything from America for the Cuban debt. He even says that Spain must assent to the American views in this matter before the conference can proceed to settle the Puerto Rican and Philippine questions."

The Sale of Spanish Guns at Havana.

HAVANA, Oct. 26.—It has been agreed by the Spanish authorities, in view of the protest of the United States Evacuation Commissioners, to leave the matter of the sale of alleged obsolete ordnance in abeyance until the question can be decided at the Peace Conference in Paris. This afternoon, however, two six-inch guns from batteries at El Vedado, just back of the Hotel Trocha, were carted away before the very eyes of the American Commissioners, presumably for shipment to Spain.

TRIAL OF JESSE JAMES, JR.

Case of the Notorious Outlaw's Son, Accused of Train Robbery, Opens in Kansas City—A Judge Objected To.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 26.—The trial of Jesse James, son of the notorious outlaw, for complicity in the Missouri Pacific train robbery at Leeds on Sept. 23 last, was called in the Criminal Court here to-day.

Young James, and Finis C. Garr and R. L. Yeager, his attorneys, objected to Judge John D. Wofford, alleging prejudice, thus necessitating a postponement. Judge Wofford promptly called in Judge Shackleford of Boonville, and set the case for next Monday.

Prominent lawyers have been retained by both sides, a formidable array of witnesses has been subpoenaed, and a hard legal contest is expected.

The case of young James, who up to the time of his arrest for alleged complicity in the robbery, had borne an excellent reputation, has excited great interest, and many of the best men in the city have come out in his defense. Chief of Police Hayes, on the other hand, declares that he has evidence sufficient to convict James.

Frank James of St. Louis, uncle of the accused, and brother of the famed Jesse James, is in the city to attend the trial.

MEXICAN CATTLE FOR CUBA.

Herd of 25,000 Purchased in Denver for $700,000.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 26.—One of the largest cattle deals ever made in the West was closed in this city last night. W. J. Cox of El Paso, Texas, Lee Kaiser of Denver, and A. Gonzales of the City of Mexico purchased a herd of 25,000 cattle, located in the State of Chihuahua, Mexico, paying for them $700,000.

The war in Cuba has so depleted the native herds that it has created a demand for imported stock. As these cattle, because of their location, are "immune," it is the intention to send most of them to the Cuban markets as soon as they are opened.

INCENDIARISM IN MICHIGAN.

The Town of Negaunee Has Suffered Great Loss from Fires.

NEGAUNEE, Oct. 26.—Fires are of almost daily occurrence, and as nearly all show traces of kerosene, incendiarism is certain. Incendiarism has prevailed for two years, and the authorities are apparently powerless. Negaunee has had more fires in the past five months than any Michigan city of five times its size. If caught the incendiaries will be lynched.

THREATEN TO QUIT A COLLEGE.

Students at St. Joseph, Mo., Resent a Professor's Criticism of Football.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Oct. 26.—Because of criticism of football playing by Dr. S. F. Carpenter, one of the professors in Central Medical College, nearly all the students have announced their determination to leave the college at the end of the present term, to return no more.

The affair has created a great stir here, where three medical colleges are located.

Student Fatally Hurt at Football.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Oct. 26.—Matthew P. Anderson, a student at Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, died last night from injuries received while playing football on the seminary team against Dickinson College at Carlisle last Saturday. Anderson was twenty-three years of age. His home was at Crenshaw, Jefferson County.

THREE KILLED IN A COLLISION.

Train Crashes Into the Rear of Another Near Omaha, Neb.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 26.—A rear-end collision on the Union Pacific to-day resulted in the death of three men, and the serious injury of one other. The dead are Samuel Hindman, engineer; William Ranan, fireman, and B. Shannon, brakeman.

Fast Steel Making in South Chicago.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—A mile of railroad rails an hour is the record made by the night shift at the Illinois Steel Company's mills, South Chicago, one night last week. This is claimed by officials to be the best work ever done, so far as known, in any steel mill in the world. Other world's records were broken, it is claimed during the week, among them being the record for Bessemer steel making. The amount attained by the South Chicago mills was a total of 3,004 tons in one day and one night.

Half Rates to Philadelphia.

On account of postponement of the Civic Parade in connection with the Peace Jubilee at Philadelphia, the Pennsylvania Railroad will extend the sale of excursion tickets at one fare for round trip to and including Oct. 28th.—Adv.

QUIET REIGNS IN PARIS

Evidence of Suppressed Excitement, but No Outbreak Disturbs the Public Order of the City.

POLICE ARE OUT IN FORCE

President Faure Takes Steps to Reorganize His Cabinet—Ribot and De Freycinet Mentioned for the Premiership.

PARIS, Oct. 26.—Although there is evidence of suppressed excitement on all sides here, there has been no disturbance of public order up to the prsent to-day. The police and Municipal Guards are out in strong force, and they will not permit the crowds to assume dangerous strength. But the situation was eagerly discussed by exicited groups in the main streets.

President Faure this morning received in audience Senator Loubet, President of the Senate, and M. Deschanel, President of the Chamber of Deputies.

It is the intention of M. Faure to form a new Cabinet as rapidly as possible, and the names of MM. Ribot and De Freycinet are the most prominently mentioned in connection with the Premiership.

During the afternoon M. Faure consulted with M. Leygues, Vice President of the Chamber of Deputies, who advised the President of the Republic to form a Concentration Cabinet, to include among its members MM. Ribot and Dupuys as the principal Ministers.

In the lobbies of the Chamber of Deputies to-day the Deputies, of all shades of opinion, expressed the conviction that M. Delcassé should remain at the head of the Foreign Office, in order to assure the continuity of the Fashoda negotiations.

The Petit Journal to-day publishes an interview with the former Minister of War, Gen. Chanoine, who explained that he resigned on account of the difference of opinion with the Premier, M. Ribot, about the Picquart affair. He added that he had not demanded the prosecution of the papers which had been attacking the army, because he considered that the penalties provided by the laws were insufficient.

The Moderate papers say that yesterday realized their hopes, and the Radical and Revisionist organs express belief in the existence of a military plot. They urge a union of all Republicans as the only means of giving stability to the future Ministry.

President Faure is taking the crisis quietly, and the belief is stronger than it was yesterday, that M. Brisson fell because he wished to fall.

It is now rumored that Gen. Chanoine resigned the War Office portfolio out of pique at the refusal of the General Staff Committee to give him command of an army corps.

Extraordinary police precautions have been ordered against possible disturbances at the Court of Cassation to-morrow, when the Dreyfus revision appeal will be heard.

FIRE IN A CHICAGO SCHOOL.

Seven Hundred Pupils Were Got Out of the Building Before They Knew It Was Ablaze.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—Seven hundred pupils in the Lewis School, at Sixty-first Street and Princeton Avenue, were gotten quietly into the street this morning while a fire was raging in the building.

The scholars had just assembled in their rooms for the morning studies when the blaze was discovered in her office by Miss Helen L. Vreeland, the Principal. Hastily notifying the janitor to send in an alarm to the Fire Department, she left her office and walked calmly into the room in which the eighth-grade students were quartered.

Approaching Miss Jessie E. Black, who was in charge of the room, she quietly told her that the building was on fire. Then, turning to the class, she announced that she had decided to grant the entire school a half holiday. The children were told to don their wraps, and filed out into the hall in high glee at their unexpected good fortune. The other classes were dismissed in the same way.

The doors of the Principal's office had been kept closed in order that the smoke and flames therein might not alarm the pupils, and it was not until the latter reached the street and saw the engines that they knew the real cause of the holiday.

MARRIED HER ACCUSER.

Grace Barron's Plan to Escape Charges of Defrauding Prospective Husbands Through the Mails.

BOSTON, Oct. 26.—Post Office Inspector Snow to-day announced that Grace Barron, a young woman of North Adams, who was indicted several months ago upon the charge of using the mail to defraud, had been married at Beaumont, Texas, to W. A. Vest, the complainant in the case.

It was charged that Miss Barron frequently advertised for a husband and that many men, after agreeing to a marriage, sent her money to enable her to meet them. They did not hear from her again after sending the money. One of the alleged victims was W. A. Vest of Beaumont, Texas, and he had her arrested early in the Summer.

Mr. Vest has notified Post Office Inspector Snow that Miss Barron had gone to Beaumont and that they had been married. He inclosed a letter addressed to him from Mrs. Vest, in which she told her husband that she had married him to clear herself of the charges in the indictment, and was going to leave him and return to Massachusetts. Mr. Vest desires that she be arrested and sent back to him if possible.

ANOTHER TOBACCO CONCERN.

A New York Company Incorporated with a Capital of $150,000—Rumors in Business Circles.

ALBANY, Oct. 26.—A company to be known as the International Tobacco Company of the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, was incorporated, with the Secretary of State to-day, with a capital of $150,000. Its Directors are J. Edward Stoke of Stapleton, S. I.; Herman Wassermann, and Joseph H. Harris of New York City.

The incorporation at Albany yesterday of the International Tobacco Company with a capital of $150,000 following that of the Union Tobacco Company of America with $70,000,000 capital, added to the interest excited in the affairs of the American Tobacco Company. The incorporating Directors of the International, like those of the Union, are dummies. While no officer of the American Tobacco Company would talk on the subject yesterday, the conviction was strong that the International is to be the plug company of the trust, and that the Trust and the Union will be rivals in the manufacture of cigarettes.

A story that was generally believed was that the capitalization of the International will be extended to $20,000,000, or even $25,000,000, and that all or nearly all of the independent companies will be consolidated with it or the American Tobacco Company. This view coincides with a well-authenticated story of a week ago that the trust was to increase its stock by $10,000,000 for this purpose. The plan, it is said, was held over on news that the Union would be in the field under the management of former Directors and officers of the trust. No developments are expected until a permanent directorate and officers of the Union and International are elected.

American Tobacco stock, common, closed yesterday at 128¾. A Wall Street story that was much discussed had it that the incorporation of the Union was a stock-jobbing scheme organized for effect by certain manipulators who could well afford to lose the State tax of $12,500.

THE LAKE MICHIGAN STORM.

Long List of Disasters to Chicago Shipping—Several Vessels Lost, but No Lives.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—The gale which began last night continued most of to-day, but at 10 o'clock to-night the wind veered to the south and the huge seas, which have been rolling on Lake Michigan for the past twenty-four hours are fast running down.

The storm brought a long list of disasters to the local schooner fleet, but there was no loss of life. A canvass of the craft at this end of Lake Michigan to-night shows the following are missing:

Aberdeen, grain, from Chicago; Delta, lumber, from Cheboygan; Biwabik, grain, from Chicago; Stafford and McWilliams.

The Delta and the D. L. Filer broke away from the schooner L. Pahlow off Port Washington last night. The Pahlow has arrived here. The Filer has been abandoned by her crew, waterlogged, off Racine, and the Delta is believed to be drifting dismasted fifteen miles off Kenosha. The Aloha went adrift from the Kalkaska and waterlogged off Crosse Point. The crew was brought ashore by the tug Perfection. Efforts are being made to-night to save the vessel. The Maxwell, Cape Horn, and Minerva lost canvas and deckloads. Four schooners are at anchor in shallow water south of the harbor, but they are safe.

The Susquehanna passed a four-masted barge, hove-to, in midlake, off Kenosha. She is thought to be the Olive Jeannette. She was riding the storm in good shape, and had no distress signals flying, so the Susquehanna did not go to her.

Among marine men to-night the most anxiety is felt about the Aberdeen. It was hoped she was at anchor off New Buffalo, but a telegram from that point says nothing has been seen of her in that region. She had not been sighted by incoming steamers, and from the report of the Tuttle, at Michigan City, the forst is feared.

MICHIGAN CITY, Ind., Oct. 26.—The steamer H. A. Tuttle, grain laden, from Chicago, is sunk in the mouth of the river, a total wreck. The crew was taken off by the life savers after hours of extreme peril. The schooner Aberdeen, consort of the Tuttle, was cast adrift on Lake Michigan last night and when last seen was laboring heavily. Her whereabouts is unknown.

The Tuttle is owned by the Nicholas Transit Company of Cleveland. Her insurance valuation was $72,000. Her cargo consisted of 76,000 bushels of corn, and was insured for $27,000. The schooner Aberdeen was worth $47,000, and her cargo of corn was insured for $25,000.

OSCODA, Mich., Oct. 26.—The steamer E. F. Gould went ashore to-day in a furious gale. The crew was taken ashore by the life savers from Tawas Point. The wind is now heavy from the north, and the Gould in all probability will go to pieces before morning.

BENTON HARBOR, Mich., Oct. 26.—The worst storm in twenty-five years is raging here to-day. The wrecking schooner Judd lies anchored at the mercy of the waves. At times the high seas shut out all view of the lighthouse. Hundreds are anxious for the safety of vessels that are now many hours overdue. There is a sixty-mile an hour north wind blowing.

SHEBOYGAN, Wis., Oct. 26.—The loss to dock property in last night's gale will amount to many thousands of dollars. Over one hundred feet of the Taylor dock was washed out. Several lumber firms suffered severely.

RACINE, Wis., Oct. 26.—The tug Dixon and life-saving crew rescued Capt. Horace Acres and crew of six men from the barge D. L. Filer this afternoon. The men had been clinging to the rigging for twenty-four hours, and were half dead from exposure. The ship was abandoned. She was one of a tow of barges bound for Chicago, and broke away from the steamer Pallio off Port Washington last evening.

ALPENA, Mich., Oct. 26.—The steamer Republic, bound up, without cargo, went ashore on North Point at noon to-day. The wind was blowing at the rate of sixty miles an hour, and the sea was terrific.

The life saving crew of Thunder Bay Island reports that the ship is not badly damaged as yet, and that the crew preferred to remain on board the Republic. The Republic is a steel craft and one of the best built boats on the lakes. She is worth $200,000.

The steel steamer Ramapo of the Union Steamboat Company came in for shelter tonight badly damaged by the heavy sea. It is reported that another steamer is ashore on North Point, but her name cannot be learned.

DIAMONDS WORTH $3,800 GONE.

Mrs. Lewman Lost Them Between Theatre and Hotel.

The police of this city were informed on Tuesday of the loss of a diamond brooch and pin worth $3,800 by Mrs. L. D. Lewman of Atlanta, Ga., who until Tuesday was with her husband a guest at the Hotel Imperial. The jewels disappeared last Saturday. The hotel detective failed to find the diamonds, and yesterday Capt. McClusky of the Detective Bureau was appealed to.

Mrs. Lewman said that she carried the diamonds in a chamois bag and that they were lost somewhere between the Imperial and the Empire Theatre. The Lewmans have returned to the South.

Portrait Show in December.

The portrait show, to be held at the National Academy of Design for the benefit of the New York Orthopaedic Hospital, will open on Dec. 14. The show this year will be an invitation affair, owners of pictures and artists being asked to contribute their works. The group system will be adopted, and there will be portraits of men, women, and children by leading foreign artists and by Americans, and a notable display of old masters.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The lake storm has moved eastward over the St. Lawrence Valley, increasing in strength, with rain, followed by much colder, clearing weather from the lake regions to the Gulf and South Atlantic States. In the west lake regions snow has fallen and heavy rain was reported last evening in New England and thence over the Middle Atlantic States. The twenty-four-hour temperature fall has amounted to 20 degrees from Ohio and Eastern Michigan, over the East Gulf and South Atlantic States. Much colder weather is indicated along the Atlantic seaboard for to-day, with fair weather south of New England and rain, changing to snow and followed by fair weather in New England. Throughout the Central valleys and the lake regions the weather will be fair, with rising temperature. Storm signals are displayed over the lower lakes, on Lake Huron, at Sault Ste. Marie, and along the Atlantic Coast from Hatteras to Eastport.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, as taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1897.	1898.	1898.
3 A. M.	54	60	62
6 A. M.	53	60	62
9 A. M.	54	62	64
12 M.	58	63	64
3 P. M.	62	63	66
6 P. M.	60	60	67
9 P. M.	57	58	62
12 P. M.	53	50	56

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	62¾
Weather Bureau	59½
Corresponding date 1897	56⅜
Corresponding date for last 20 years	50

The maximum temperature yesterday was 65 degrees at 2 P. M., and the minimum 50 degrees at 11 P. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 97 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 100 per cent.

MEETING OF BLAINE CLUB

Joseph H. Choate and Others Address a Large Gathering at

any idea as to the man he would lean upon? [Laughter] He would draw his inspiration from Tammany Hall and Richard Croker, and it would be just as impossible to resist that seductive influence as it would be to turn back on the brink of Niagara. I should rather take a man who had served his country six years at a small salary in the Civil Service Commission, and who no one could get to budge an inch. [Long applause.]

"There is one State issue that Mr. Van Wyck did not mention. That issue is the relation between the Mayor of this city and the Governor of New York. [Laughter.] The Van Wycks are colorless men. [Laughter.] When you look at them you can see clear through them, [laughter,] and you can see Richard Croker on the other side. [Long laughter.] The Governor of the State has a great deal to do with this city. If he finds the Mayor untrue to the people he should remove him. These Van Wycks are as like, I am told, as two peas in the pod. [Laughter.] I should like to have you enumerate the crimes that Mayor Van Wyck might commit that would compel his brother, Augustus, in Albany, to remove him from office. [Long laughter.]

THE HOME RULE QUESTION.

"There is another State issue. We have a measure of home rule here. How many bills, do you think, that if Robert should veto, Augustus would approve; or that Robert would approve if Augustus should veto them? [Laughter.] You cannot touch a State issue on which we are not absolutely right and on which they are not as absolutely wrong." [Applause.]

Mr. Choate, in closing, said that the great National issue was the election of a Republican majority in Congress, and added:

"A vote for the Republican candidates is a vote to sustain the work accomplished by Dewey, Schley, and Sampson. If we increase the Republican majority in Congress we shall show not only that we are proud of this work, but that we will maintain it for the good of this country and for the good of the world." [Long applause.]

He said a few words in the interest of the candidacy of John Murray Mitchell, and asked if any one in the audience knew anything about his opponent, Daniel Riordan.

"Mr. Riordan," he said, "is a discovery of Mr. Justice Divver, of fragrant memory. [Laughter.] He stands for the Chicago platform, behind which every Democratic candidate is skulking, but is afraid to confess it." [Long applause.]

SPEECHES OF OTHERS.

Chairman Weeks introduced A. E. Baxter, Clerk of the Assembly, as the next speaker. Mr. Baxter spoke on the war with Spain, and said:

"In taking an inventory of stock we find that we are the wealthiest Nation in the world. And we have proved to the world that in warfare, by our splendid valor and the wonderful conditions of our defensive resources, that we are the equal of any nation on earth. We give notice to all the world that we are prepared to accept any issue, just as in this campaign we notify the Democratic Party that we are prepared to face any measures that they may put forth to defeat us.

"Since Mr. Croker came into power as the ruler of Greater New York, we have seen everything 'wide open,' as they call it. That is Mr. Croker's idea of running a city, and not only has he been content with ruling New York, and the Legislature at Albany, but he even wants to reach out for the courts of justice, and just as soon as that comes to pass, or even before it comes to pass, let the danger signal be hoisted from every house."

John Murray Mitchell, candidate for reelection to Congress from the Eighth District, was the next speaker. "In a campaign," said Mr. Mitchell, "the people forget what is best for their interest and play with the subject presented to them. The trouble with us New Yorkers is that we are so rushed in our various businesses that we forget to look into politics. We fail to make a study of the various questions presented to us, and often go by signs and excitement and floating streamers to guide us. When a business man has been through a crisis like the recent free silver scare of 1896, and has elected a sound-money President, he feels that his country is safe for all time. But that is a mistake. He must work for that President just as much after his election as he did before, for the undisbanded sons of Democracy are always at work, trying to undermine and destroy the country."

Nathaniel A. Elsberg, candidate for the Senate from the Fifteenth District, opened his remarks with a strong plea for Theodore Roosevelt. Work, he said, was required to elect the Republican ticket. The Republicans couldn't expect that Roosevelt's popularity would elect him Governor. It would take the hardest kind of work on the part of every honest voter to put Mr. Roosevelt in the chair. Mr. Elsberg became popular with the audience by making his speech very short.

The last speaker was Frederick A. Ware, candidate for the Assembly in the Twenty-fifth District. His speech was brief, as the audience had already begun to leave, and half the seats were empty when he began.

Republican Mass Meeting Monday.

A Republican mass meeting will be held in the Lenox Lyceum Monday night under the auspices of the Plaza Republican Club and the Campaign Committee of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District. Col. Roosevelt will be the principal speaker. Other speakers will be Chauncey M. Depew, ex-Mayor Strong, ex-Minister Stewart L. Woodford, Gen. Anson G. McCook, the Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur of Calvary Baptist Church, Elihu Root, and Lemuel E. Quigg.

Chairman Odell's Daughter Sick.

Chairman B. B. Odell of the Republican State Committee was not at his desk at Republican headquarters yesterday, having been called to his home in Newburg because of the illness of his daughter, which was believed to be serious. Word has been received, however, that the illness is only slight, and Mr. Odell will be able to return to headquarters to-day.

EPISODE OF A RAINY DAY.

The car was nearing Fourth Avenue and Ninth Street. The woman sitting well up in front had signaled the conductor. She was well dressed and more than passably good looking. Just as she started down the aisle a narrow strip of white appeared at the bottom of her dress.

It grew wider as she leisurely advanced, innocent of an impending calamity. Some of the passengers noticed it and waited expectantly. Gradually the thing slipped as it bent upon creating as much consternation as possible. Indeed, two irreverent young men in the far corner wagered in audible whispers as to the rapidity and time of descent.

As the woman reached the platform step she became aware that something was wrong. She glanced down in a horrified way, only to see that the strip of white had become folds of white rapidly increasing. She gasped, clutched wildly, and at the same time strode off the step to the street. A muffled cry, another wild, despairing clutch, but too late—there it lay in a pool of water, in all its starched fluffiness, a petticoat parted ownership on a rainy day.

The impolite passengers craned their necks, grinning; the solemn-looking bewhiskered functionary in brass buttons and blue appeared stupefied. The owner of the garment stood still for an instant, prey to an infinite variety of emotions. With face burning red, she stepped rapidly out of the starchy horror, raised her umbrella with a nervous jerk, and fled precipitately to the curb. There she stopped, apparently undecided whether to go back for the thing or run and leave it to its fate.

Now the interest was intense. The motorman, puzzled at the delay, leaned over the side and took in the painful situation at once. An ominous, seraphic smile broke over his countenance and even played tag around his broad neck. Several persons on the street, among them a Chinaman, stopped. Suddenly the conductor woke up. Jumping from the car he gathered up the mud-soaked thing.

"Hey, you there," he jerked out, addressing a startled-looking young man on the platform. "Gimme that newspaper!"

"Madame," said he, solemnly, an instant later, holding up a hastily-wrapped bundle, "allow me—"

The woman, painfully mortified, but then bent upon recovering her property, reached forward.

"Me washee skirtee velly good, twentee cent," interjected the Chinaman, who had been covetously watching the garment since its involuntary abandonment; "where you live?"

This unlooked-for intrusion, a loud guffaw from the rude motorman, and a gathering crowd brought the strange but short-lived situation to a climax.

"You brute!" she blurted out to the bland-looking Celestial. Then turning she scurried toward the entrance of a store on the corner, leaving the bundle in the conductor's hands.

A beatific smile broke through the stolid Oriental countenance. "Me velly good washman," he murmured regretfully after the retreating figure. The conductor, with an air of disgusted resignation, carefully deposited the bundle on the sidewalk.

"Go 'head, Theodore," he bawled to the motorman. "We're a minute late." And presently the car, with its load of grinning passengers, was on its way down town. As the car receded, the passengers, still looking back, noticed the Chinaman alternately eying the bundle and gazing reproachfully at the store entrance.

VAN WYCK AT SYRACUSE

Large and Enthusiastic Audience Listens to His Address in the Alhambra.

HE DEFINES THE SITUATION

Democratic Candidate Explains Why State and Not National Questions Are Paramount in the Election of a Governor.

SYRACUSE, Oct. 26.—Justice Augustus Van Wyck, the Democratic candidate for Governor, received an enthusiastic greeting at the Alhambra to-night, where he and other speakers, including Elliot Danforth, candidate for Lieutenant Governor, addressed a large audience on the issues of the campaign. Justice Van Wyck said:

"Ladies and Gentlemen: When man was created, he was endowed with rich gifts, a mind to investigate and comprehend the phenomena of nature and a conscience to guide aright his intellectual forces and actions. Such blessings have their relative duties, and were confided to him in trust for the benefit, in part, at least, of his fellow-man.

"This trust imposes the necessity of an outward authority called government, binding us together in organic connection with others, which is creative of the science of law, the highest expression of the human intellect. All the constituent elements of a perfect social union must keep step in the onward march or some deformity will occur in the body politic. The gross neglect of his public duties by a public servant is a serious wound to the community, to which the citizen must from time to time minister.

"The opponents to the continuance of Republican misrule are now called upon to use the surgeon's knife in a fearless effort to remove completely a malignant cancer of corruption and inefficiency.

"I am the candidate of the Democratic Party for the Governship of this State, standing on a platform which draws a clear line of distinction between State and Federal affairs. No vote cast for me will have any other than a State significance. Our election is to be held to the end that this Commonwealth may have good government in so far as that is dependent upon the powers reserved to the State under the terms of the Federal Constitution, and not at all to the end that the authorities at Washington may be either instructed or restrained in the discharge of their duties.

"This view of the case, I need hardly tell you, grows out of the federal system of government. Were it not that the several States may give their attention to their domestic interests, unhampered by Federal policies, there would be no reason for maintaining State lines. The founders of our system of Government were careful to preserve to every State power over its own affairs. They carefully circumscribed the functions of the Federal Government, for the very purpose of enabling the people of each State to deal freely with the interests which most immediately affect their comfort and prosperity.

POWER OF THE STATE.

"It is the State and not the Federal Government that calls our cities, towns, and villages into being. The taxation imposed upon us for the support of the Federal Government is quite insignificant compared with the tribute that we have to pay annually for the support of the State Government and its subordinate municipalities. Under what conditions railroads shall be constructed and managed, canals opened up and administered, insurance companies and most of our familiar manufacturing corporations carried on, schools sustained, charities extended, highways maintained, and even dwelling houses erected, are all matters upon which the State and not the Federal Government gives us the law, and it is not too much to say that it is just because of this comparatively large allowance of local rights by the Federal authorities that our system of Government is as strong as the freest, the most stable, and most favorable to individual enterprise of any ever seen on the globe.

"That the individual should be restrained in no respect by the town or city, except in so far as the common welfare called for restraint, that the county should be similarly free from State interference, and the State, in turn, be correspondingly exempt from disturbance by the National power, were determining considerations with the great men who laid the foundations of the Republic.

"In standing, therefore, as we do, for the principle that State elections should turn upon State interests and not upon matters which lie wholly within the Federal sphere, we have our feet upon the very bedrock of American liberty and American prosperity. But in all this, our opponents differ from us, as they say.

"They invite the people of New York to believe that in the election of a Governor they must think of the army and the navy and the currency question, the tariff, and the foreign policy of the Federal Government. They assert that National issues are paramount, and the distinguished gentleman at the head of the Republican ticket has been at great pains to tell voters what he thinks, not of such matters as the canals, but of the course which ought to be pursued by Congress and by the United States Senate, and by the President and his Cabinet advisers.

"It might, I think I may say without impropriety, be inferred from his speeches that we were about to elect a Governor for the Philippine Islands rather than for the State in which our lot is cast. We shall see when the votes are counted on election night what the people think of these conflicting views. In the meantime, I shall proceed upon the theory set forth in the Democratic platform, and held, as I have shown, by the statesmen who called the Nation into being.

"The canal question is of the first importance. It involves the commercial future of the State. With the canals either destroyed or unexpanded to meet the growing requirements of modern trade, the State must suffer, for it is a thing to be borne steadily in mind that, however admirably the railroads serve us, there is work which they cannot possibly do. With the development of rivalry along the whole Atlantic seaboard, vast quantities of agricultural products must go elsewhere than to the Port of New York unless the waterways of this State are maintained in a high condition of efficiency.

"The railroads, I repeat, have their own work to do, but that they can be depended upon to also answer the ends of the canals is a mistake which is not likely to receive countenance from any enlightened merchant or citizen. The Port of New York is suffering to-day from the neglect of the canals, and that it will suffer more and more until the evils of maladministration in this department are corrected is not likely to be denied by any Chamber of Commerce in this State. The enormous advantage of access to the great lakes must gradually pass away from the City and State of New York unless the channels which connect them with the Atlantic Ocean by way of the Hudson River are not only well preserved, but intelligently enlarged.

THAT NINE-MILLION-DOLLAR GRANT.

"That the general body of our voters are of this mind was sufficiently proved by their vote of $9,000,000 for the improvement of the canals. Almost without opposition that remarkable grant was made. And here we have what may be distinctively called the canal issue of the campaign. The Republican authorities of the State informed the people, after what they said had been a thorough inquiry, conducted by their engineering experts, that, for the sum of nine millions, the contemplated improvements could be completed.

"As you all know, the sum of $9,000,000 has been expended, and the improvements promised are so far from being completed that, according to the report of a special commission appointed by Gov. Black, some $14,000,000 more will be required to do what the people were told could be effected by the first appropriation of $9,000,000. As the figures showing just what has been finished and what remains to be done have been laid before the public, I shall not trouble you with statistics. It is enough to say that the people were grossly deceived, that, as I have just said, $14,000,000 more must be raised to carry the plans adopted to completion, and incidentally that there have been gross frauds and scandalous acts of incompetency committed.

"The question in this relation before the people is whether they will allow the party responsible for these proceedings to escape punishment; whether they will confer upon the men who have so badly used the first $9,000,000 authority to dispose of the fourteen additional millions, which they now inform the public must be provided if the canals are not to be left in a worse condition than they were three years ago.

"It is at this point that our opponents meet us with the cry that 'National interests are paramount this year.' They are opposed to any consideration of the canal question. They argue that it would be truly deplorable if the voters should think of the canals instead of the evils that may flow from some Federal source two years hence. That the canal ring may continue to flourish, doing with the next $14,000,000 what it did with the first $9,000,000.

"Mr. Tilden was a grand figure in American history. He was a statesman and political economist, who fully appreciated the strength and weakness of mankind, their temptations, and the needs of the individual, and his relation, whatever his vocation, to the social compact. He had to deal with conditions in these canal frauds which correspond with much exactness, even in detail, to those with which the people of the State are now confronted.

"If elected I shall exert all my strength to overthrow in its every part the present canal ring, reeking with corruption, and purify that department of the Government as he did twenty years ago. This department remained cleansed until, as is said by Mr. Bigelow in his life of Mr. Tilden, published in 1895, (Volume II., Page 849:)

"The Constitutional Convention of New York in 1894 rashly broke down the barriers wisely erected by the convention of 1846, and successfully guarded by Tilden, as legislator, Governor, and counselor, for forty years, and has placed the people once more at the mercy of a new canal ring, which is rapidly taking shape again under its auspices.

OBSERVATIONS BY TILDEN.

"Mr. Tilden's attitude upon public questions, and the felicity and force of his expressions, lead me, in this connection, to read to you several extracts from his speeches made when Governor. In one at Syracuse, on Aug. 11, 1875, he says:

"I was called on this morning to speak some words of encouragement and hope to 400 little boys in the Western House of Refuge. During all my journey I have been frequently followed by persons, asking for their friends and for those in whom they were interested, a pardon from the penitentiaries and State prisons. I have been compelled to look into such cases and see who are the inmates of these institutions and of what they have been accused, to see what it is that constitutes the wrongs to society of which they have been convicted.

"When I have compared their offenses, in their nature, temptations, and circumstances, with the crimes of great public delinquents who claim to stand among your best society and are confessedly prominent among their fellow-citizens, crimes repeated and continued year after year, I am appalled at the inequality of human justice.

"In another extract from one on 'Farmers and Taxes,' made at the Central New York Fair, Sept. 30, 1875, he says:

"My proposition, then, gentlemen, is that the farmer, more perhaps than any other class, is interested in the question of taxation, which has been adverted to by the President of your association. The great farmer come slowly and with difficulty. No fortunate speculations, no turn of the markets, no exercise of his wits, fill his little treasury. It is toil—honest, patient, industrious toil—by which alone he can look for his scanty surplus, which at the end of a year enables him to fill his little store and to meet the constantly recurring demands of the taxgatherer. I say, therefore, that he, more than any other citizen of our community, is interested in this question.

"Let the people of this State remember the demonstrated extravagance, corruption, and inefficiency of the present Republican Administration, and cast their votes according to their sound and conscientious judgment, and these public offenders, now trembling with fear at the prospect of an administration not conducted by their political friends will be made to feel 'substantial right and genuine law.'

"The Raines law, the civil service law, the question of home rule for cities, the condition to which the National Guard of this State has been reduced, the proposition for biennial sessions of the Legislature, the evil consequences of excessive legislation, and the wrong done to poor and rich alike by oppressive taxation due to rascality in office—all these and not few other themes are real importance to the State as a whole present themselves to my mind for discussion.

"But, for the present, I must rest upon what I have said concerning them at other times during this campaign, simply indicating by my mention of them here the fact that they have lost in no degree in my mind the importance attached to them in the Democratic platform.

"The fundamental thing, however, to be remembered by every voter is that State and not National questions are paramount in the election of a Governor; that the reason why many opponents are striving to divert attention from State issues is to be found written in the record of their administration, and that what I stand for, as the Democratic candidate, is, above all other things, plain honesty in the management of our State affairs, simple, conservative, and restful government."

Senator Thomas F. Grady was the last speaker. He assailed Col. Roosevelt's record as a Police Commissioner in New York and paid a tribute to Justice Van Wyck's record on the bench.

The L. A. W. Non-Partisan.

Isaac B. Potter, President of the League of American Wheelmen, has sent a letter to the members of the league asking them to take a determined stand against the efforts of "certain political managers to make use of the League of American Wheelmen for political purposes." Mr. Potter went on to state that the league invited to its ranks cyclists of every political faith, but that the true policy of the League of American Wheelmen was to be strictly non-partisan, although it was expected that the members would ally themselves with different parties as their political opinions might impel. Mr. Potter closed by saying that although he, in common with many members, felt a deep interest in the election, he hoped that none would so far forget his duty as to extend his political arguments as a member of the League of American Wheelmen.

CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR GONE

Criminal Proceedings Begun Against Henry M. McDonald.

Henry M. McDonald, who was the Gubernatorial candidate of the Chicago Platform Democracy, has been made the defendant in criminal proceedings brought by Benjamin Witkowski, a notary, of 200 East Broadway. McDonald has of late been giving checks for small amounts to persons who secured signatures to nominating petitions. Some of these checks have been found to be worthless. Mr. Witkowski performed work of this kind and received McDonald's check for $37.30. He got a friend to cash it, and in the course of time it came back marked "N. G." Then, after repaying his friend Mr. Witkowski began criminal proceedings, and has been vainly trying to locate Mr. McDonald.

At his office, 32 Broadway, it was said yesterday that Mr. McDonald was not in, and that he would not be in for an indefinite time. Where he was persons in the office did not know. He has lately moved from his house at 312 West One Hundred and Fortieth Street, and is said to have taken rooms in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, but he is not there now. At the former headquarters of the party, at 19 West Twenty-fourth Street, no one knows anything about him, and the janitor said that he as well as a host of others would like to locate him.

SILVER MEN MEAN TO FIGHT.

Will Carry the Contest with Tammany to National Convention.

The managers of the Chicago Platform Democracy are still hopeful, although they have lost their State ticket. It was rumored yesterday that they would close up their headquarters in Twenty-fourth Street, but the rumor was denied last evening by Secretary Brown.

"Instead of closing up," said he, "we are going ahead with our county ticket under the emblem of the rooster. We shall try to elect the Senators, Assemblymen, and judiciary ticket. We feel that there is a strong Bryan sentiment in this section, and it is our intention to foster it and keep the voters together. You can depend upon it that we shall work right on until election and keep up the fight afterward.

"We are going to the next National Convention with a contesting delegation. There will be a lot of Western Bryan men there, and they will decide between our organization, which has fought for the principles dear to the majority of Democrats, and the party that repudiates them, and will not allow its candidates for Congress to champion them.

"We will hold our ground here and build up and organize the great Bryan sentiment. We will send out literature and hold primaries. The only genuine enthusiasm of the party so far has been at the mention of Bryan's name. It alone stirred the Syracuse Convention. But Croker don't want him."

New Sugar Refinery Completed.

Carl Doscher, the sugar refiner, said yesterday that his new refinery, at Long Island City, was fully equipped, with the machinery in running order, and he expected to have his output in the market by the middle of November. As to the American Sugar Refining Company, Mr. Doscher said that he knew of no combination of independent refiners to fight the trust. So far as he was concerned, he started again in the business to make money. The Doscher refinery will have William Doane as sales agent. Adolph Pavenstedt of Pavenstedt Brothers will be at the head of the raw sugar department.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly, 10c.

Immensely Improved. Superbly Illustrated. Price cut to 10 cents. Buy a copy to-day. Edition limited.—Adv.

ABNER M'KINLEY ACCUSED

Capt. Chanler Says President's Brother Made a "Pot of Money" Out of Army Contracts.

CHARGED IN CAMPAIGN SPEECH

Promises Investigation When He Gets Into Congress—The Fight in the 14th—Congressman Quigg Receives Pledges of Support.

Last night was a wet one for campaigning, and all the open-air meetings in the Fourteenth Congressional District were abandoned by both sides. But there were some large meetings in halls, for which provision had previously been made. Inspired by the vain hope that the weather would clear, some carts decorated with colored lanterns and freighted with brass bands and orators started out, and in the lulls between heavy rains the speakers sought to gather about them audiences sufficiently imbued with the political spirit to brave the dampness. One orator on the Boulevard shrieked burning thoughts to the rain until hoarseness caused him to desist. After that the cart-tail orators were shelved.

Capt. Chanler spoke to several large meetings on the east side, his audiences being composed for the most part of Germans. The Democratic candidate does not speak German, but he understands it well, and it was lucky for him that he did, for one of the meetings resolved itself into a committee to investigate the conduct of the war and the sort of food, clothing, and the general care given to the soldiers.

The meeting was held in Voelkser Hall, at Fifty-ninth Street and First Avenue. Shortly after Capt. Chanler's entrance the Chairman introduced him in German as the young standard-bearer of the Democracy, who was out to beat Quigg, and who would undoubtedly do it. The Germans gave the candidate a rousing reception. After speaking on State issues, Capt. Chanler launched himself into an exposition of the conduct of the war as it had come under his observation.

"Wie war es mit der Kleidung?" (How was it with the clothing?) shouted an auditor.

"That was Abner McKinley's part of the game," came the answer in English. "I know, gentlemen, that Brother Abner, as counsel for the firm that supplied clothing to the army under contract, made a pot of money, and as I had at times to wear some of that clothing I can speak as an authority upon its value. It was as bad as it was possible for it to be. Rotten would be the proper, if not the polite, term for it, and I want to say right here that when I get into Congress that contract, as well as many others in which the Government was defrauded for partisan ends, will be investigated."

The Germans nodded their heads approvingly. Then there came a perfect fire of questions in German relative to the food and the accommodations for the troops, all of which Mr. Chanler answered in terse sentences.

"All of the contracts, so far as I could learn," said Capt. Chanler, "were given out to Republicans and to serve partisan ends, much as many of the appointments to the army were made. Under the circumstances it is small wonder that the contractors and their agents reaped a harvest and the Government and the soldiers were the victims. There is a day of reckoning coming, gentlemen, when these matters will be aired before an investigating committee not appointed for the purpose of applying a coat of whitewash to everything and everybody, like the present one in Washington. Have you ever heard how that investigation is conducted? Well, you might be asked to appear before the committee and you would be asked a question something like this:

"'Now, is it not true, Mr. So-and-So, that the soldiers had four meals a day, and milk and sugar in their coffee? and if you said no, you were excused. That committee had no further use for you. Why, you have read the papers. You have seen how many men high in station have denounced the systems in vogue, and, when they were summoned to appear before the committee, how they have become as lambs sucking doves, and sought to find excuses for the very evils that they had formerly condemned. That's one kind of an investigation, but there will be another, and I hope, with your help, to be able to take a hand in it."

The Irish residents of the district are said by Mr. Chanler's managers to have taken an active interest in his election, and many of these are said to have been Republicans. It is being told how Mr. Chanler, when in London after his return from Africa, took a keen interest in the home rule question, and met many of the leaders in the movement. His brother, Louis Stuyvesant Chanler, is now in Ireland assisting Mr. Redmond in the publication of The Waterford Independent. The Irish vote, it is said, is a strong factor in the Fourteenth, and is very heavy in the east and south sides of the district.

Robert Blissert, for years a Republican, announced in the Chanler headquarters yesterday that he would vote and speak from the platform in favor of Chanler's candidacy. Mr. Blissert, from his connection with the German Exchange Association, has a strong interest in the fostering of the American merchant marine, for whose interests, he says, Congressman Quigg has done nothing. Capt. Charles Campbell, Chairman of the Marine Industrial League, is also one of the speakers in the interests of Capt. Chanler.

The veterans and veterans' sons have also taken a hand in the campaign in the Fourteenth. Yesterday from their headquarters in Clarendon Hall and over the signatures of Chairman James Hennessy and Secretary Dominick Leonard they issued the following circular, copies of which are being sent out from the Chanler headquarters:

To the Voters of the Fourteenth Congressional District:

What did Mr. Quigg ever do for the veterans? Nothing.

What will he do? Same thing—nothing.

The Republican managers call Capt. William A. Chanler a "carpet bagger!" Was he a carpet bagger when he raised a regiment to defend "Old Glory" and left everything he held dear to defend the honor of his country?

He is entitled to everything a grateful and loyal people can do for him.

Vote for that gallant young soldier, William A. Chanler, vote for him and let your friends do the same.

Mr. Quigg's managers yesterday, from their candidate's headquarters at 1 Madison Avenue, issued a statement to the effect that the Congressman's stand on the sound-money question is bringing to his support many Democrats who are going to vote for him for no other reason than that he is a sound-money man. The circular states that Mr. Quigg daily receives a large number of letters from these persons, and adds: "Mr. Quigg, of course, regards these communications as confidential, but yesterday he permitted a —— reporter to see a number of them. They are as follows:" Then follows a number of unsigned extracts from the communications in question. The originals were not shown.

PRIVATE DETECTIVE ARRESTED.

Was Following a Witness in a Diamond Smuggling Case and Secret Service Men Captured Him.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Oct. 26.—George W. Mayers, a private detective, employed by the Newcomb Agency of New York, is a prisoner at Police Headquarters here, charged with being a disorderly person. He alighted from the 3:35 train from Albany this afternoon behind two men and two women, and was arrested in the station by the men, who were William H. Theobald and William G. Flynn, United States Secret Service agents. After having their prisoner detained at Police Headquarters, the Government detectives took the women to the Nelson House, where they registered them as Mrs. G. H. Earle and Miss Crurede of New York.

The detectives say that Miss Crurede is a young lady from England, who is an important witness for the Government against Max J. Lasar, a diamond importer of 24 Maiden Lane, who is to be placed on trial in the United States Court in New York next Monday on a charge of smuggling.

"The seizure of $100,000 worth of gems was made in New York last December," said Detective Theobald. "Lasar was arrested and placed under $10,000 bail. In the Summer I brought Miss Crurede to this country as a witness for the Government. We gave her a trustworthy chaperon, and have had her always under surveillance. Since Sept. 26 we have been in the Berkshires and at Saratoga. We started for New York to-day, and at Albany discovered that we were being 'shadowed' by the private detective. Believing that he was seeking a chance to communicate with our witness we arrested him. He had note books on his person showing that he had been following us since Oct. 1."

Mayers was locked up in default of $1,000 bail for examination at 11 A. M. to-morrow. The Secret Service men expect that he will be discharged, when, they say, they will rearrest him and take him to New York. The prisoner says he knows nothing of the matter beyond the fact that he was detailed to follow the woman, and report her movements to the New York office of his employers, which he has done for the past three weeks.

ELOPING DOCTOR REPENTANT.

Ira D. Horton Asks to be Reconciled to His Wife, but She Says No.

MOUNT KISCO, N. Y., Oct. 26.—The sudden appearance of Dr. Ira D. Horton in this village last evening caused considerable excitement. It was the first time he had been seen since he eloped on July 10 last with Florence Scoales, the seventeen-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Scoales. His first night in the town included several exciting experiences, and ended with his being locked up.

Dr. Horton, who was well known in society, and was Superintendent of a Sunday school, alighted from the evening train. He was disguised, but was recognized. He wore a long overcoat with the collar turned up well over his ears, though the weather was anything but cold. Over his eyes he wore glasses, and he had taken the precaution to remove his mustache.

The news of his arrival soon spread through the little village. He went direct to his former home, where he had deserted his wife and family, but found it occupied by another family. From there he went to Olmstead's fish market, where, seeing a number of people coming toward him, he was forced to take refuge in the cellar. Two of the men in the crowd, however, followed him into the cellar and compelled him to come out.

"Well," said Horton, on his reappearance, "here I am, boys. Go light with me. I have not committed murder, and you may be in the same box yourselves some day."

He was advised to get out of town as soon as possible, as the sentiment of the village was strongly against him. Accordingly, he said he would go as soon as he saw his wife, formerly Miss Eliza S. Sutton, who was living with her father at the Sutton farm. When he called there, however, Mrs. Horton refused to be reconciled or to have anything to do with him. Thereupon, in a rig which he had secured, he drove to Brewster's Station to take a train, only to find a Deputy Sheriff waiting for him there with a warrant for his arrest on a charge of abduction.

This afternoon, when brought before the Magistrate, he waived examination and furnished $750 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury. He then took a carriage and started for Mount Kisco. The vehicle was hooted and followed until it had outdistanced its pursuers.

Dr. Horton stated this afternoon that the young woman with whom he had eloped was serving a family in Greenwich as a domestic, and her brother Robert went there and found her. She refused to come home. Dr. Horton stated before leaving town that he and Miss Scoales had traveled as far as the Sandwich Islands.

MADE A LONG TRIP TO VOTE.

Journey of 8,000 Miles to Cast a Ballot in Iowa.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—Thomas C. Dawson, First Secretary of the United States Legation at Rio Janeiro, has made a journey of nearly eight thousand miles to vote. His home is in Council Bluffs, Iowa, to which place he went to-night from the Lexington Hotel.

Mr. Dawson, although a comparatively young man, is a political factor in Iowa. His work during the last campaign was especially important, and when Major Conger was assigned to the Brazilian Ministry he asked that Mr. Dawson be named as his right-hand man.

"Col. Charles Page Bryan has already done much to promote commercial and friendly relations between this country and Brazil," said Mr. Dawson. "He has a high place in the estimation of the foreign Diplomatic Corps and the Brazilian Government. He has outlined several plans for increasing the trade between the two countries."

PLENTY OF WIND AND RAIN.

Walking Was Disagreeable and Many Umbrellas Were Ruined.

This city caught yesterday part of the storm that raged from Eastport, Me., to Wilmington, N. C. New Yorkers got up to find the rain coming down in torrents, with a strong southeast wind blowing, and only stout umbrellas could be safely hoisted by pedestrians. Many of these were suddenly turned inside out, for the wind increased in velocity until it was blowing at forty miles an hour before noon. In the afternoon it stopped raining, but the sky continued threatening, and in the evening there was another downpour. The precipitation in this city during the day and evening was about ninety one-hundredths of an inch, while at Boston the rain gauge measured 1.33 inches.

Snow had been predicted in the evening, but the cold wave from the West did not travel fast enough, and near midnight the mercury at the Weather Bureau signal station registered 50 degrees. The official at the Weather Bureau said that the storm in the morning was central over Ontario and in the evening it was central over Montreal. It snowed heavily in Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, and Alpena, Mich.

Vernacular That Means Business.

"It seems," quoth stout John Bull, "a task to make France understand
That when we've once decided we'll insist
on each demand.
Perhaps we'll be compelled, if France holds
off and hesitates
To borrow from our cousins and talk plain
'United States.'"—Washington Star.

An Era of Good Feeling.

"What's that Alabama Colonel hobnobbing with Major Stiles for, over there in the canteen?"

"Guess they're burying old animosities."

"Looked to me more as if they were drownin' 'em."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

THE NEW YORK TIMES of next Sunday, Oct. 30, will be accompanied, as usual, by the Illustrated Magazine of sixteen pages, which will contain a number of specially attractive features.—Adv.

Wedding Silver

Dinner Ware and Tea Sets

Superior in design and construction.

A number of new and very complete Services in the light grey finish, introduced by the Gorham Co., now in stock for immediate selection.

Pieces sold separately if desired.

GORHAM MFG. CO.
Silversmiths

Broadway and 19th St.
23 Maiden Lane

AN ITALIAN FATALLY SHOT.

Liotta Protested, Until He Became Unconscious, that He Did Not Know His Assailant, Who Was Caught.

Charles Liotta, an Italian shoemaker of 40 Spring Street, was fatally shot in the face last night at the Bowery and Rivington Street. Joseph Giuseppe of 214 Elizabeth Street, who says he is a sailor on the American Liner Paris, is a prisoner in Eldridge Street on the charge of shooting Liotta.

Henry Heur of 139 Adelphi Street, Brooklyn, and Arthur Groosman of 175 Forsyth Street, witnesses, told the police that they saw Liotta and Giuseppe quarreling in front of Mills Hotel No. 2, at the corner of Rivington and Chrystie Streets, just a few minutes before the shooting. They say the men separated, Giuseppe taking the north and Liotta the south side of the street, going toward the Bowery. At Rivington Street and the Bowery they say Giuseppe drew his revolver and fired a shot, and several other witnesses say that was the shot which hit Liotta.

After firing the pistol Giuseppe ran. He was pursued by George Mostly of 350 West Broadway, a witness, and Policeman Maher of the Eldridge Street Station. They caught him at Elizabeth and Prince Streets, the revolver still in his hand. At the station house a stiletto and $26 were found in his pockets.

In the excitement of the shooting and chase, Liotta disappeared, and for several hours could not be found. The Eldridge Street and Mulberry Street police both searched, and after some hours Dr. Emanuel Danzi of 10 Spring Street brought the injured man to the Mulberry Street Station. He explained that Liotta had come to him and asked for treatment.

Liotta resolutely contended that he knew nothing whatever of Giuseppe, and kept this story up until he finally lost consciousness in the Gouverneur Hospital. Before this, however, Coroner Hart took his antemortem statement. He told the Coroner that he was at the Bowery and Rivington Street, when two men tried to take his watch. When he resisted, he claims, one of them shot him. The bullet entered his face to the left of his nose and lodged in the base of his brain. The physicians probed five inches and could not find it, and they said Liotta would die.

TRANSPORT MANITOBA HERE.

She Brings the Third Wisconsin Volunteers from Puerto Rico.

The transport Manitoba, commanded by Capt. Quick, arrived in Quarantine at 9 o'clock last evening, after a passage of four and a half days from Ponce. The transport brought the Third Wisconsin Volunteers, under the command of Col. M. T. Moore, also ninety men belonging to various regiments in Puerto Rico who are being sent home on furlough.

The Manitoba also brought Major Stewart of the Second Illinois and several Government officials who had gone to Puerto Rico to establish postal service on the island. They visited eighty offices in the island, and will make their report in Washington. Other passengers were Major T. M. Lancaster of the Fourth United States Artillery, F. D. Bain, Surgeon of the Second Ohio; Capt. Colby, Surgeon of the Thirty-first Michigan; Dr. L. F. Solomon of New Orleans, Health Commissioner of Louisiana, and the Rev. Father Stemper of Milwaukee.

It was reported that Quartermaster's Department yesterday that the United States transport Obdam, which is laden with commissary and quartermaster's supplies for Puerto Rico, and which was to have sailed in the afternoon, would not leave until this morning. Among the passengers on the Obdam are Mrs. Brooke, wife of Gen. Brooke, Mrs. Michael Sheridan, wife of Adjt. Gen. Sheridan, and many wives and relatives of the officers of the Twenty-first Infantry now in Puerto Rico.

The Denver and Rio Grande.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 26.—George Coppell, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad, accompanied by a party of friends, left for New York to-day. Mr. Coppell finished his annual inspection of the Rio Grande Monday, and upon his return to Denver expressed satisfaction over the condition of the road and the improvements made since his last inspection tour. The Directors of the road will meet in New York on Nov. 3 to organize for the coming year.

C. G. Davenport, 1st Engineers, Dead.

WATERBURY, Conn., Oct. 26.—Word was received here to-night of the death in Puerto Rico of Clarence G. Davenport, son of the Rev. J. G. Davenport, and Corporal in Company F, First United States Volunteer Engineers. Death was due to typhoid fever. The deceased had been employed for several years by the General Electric Company of New York as an electrical expert.

AT THE HOTELS.

FIFTH AVENUE—Judge Robert Earle, Herkimer; John T. Mott, Republican State Committeeman, Oswego, and Senator Frank Gorman, Maryland.

IMPERIAL—Bishop J. A. Watterson, Columbus, Ohio.

MANHATTAN—Ex-Gov. P. C. Lounsbury, Connecticut; Baroness Schufft, Berlin, and ex-Congressman Frank Jones, New Hampshire.

MURRAY HILL—Ashley W. Cole, Albany.

WALDORF—Frederick Conde, Oswego; Wyman Worthington, Paris; Joseph Leiter, Chicago, and Capt. H. H. Hosley, United States Army.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Root & McBride Company, Cleveland, Ohio; C. A. Mann, hosiery; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Plaut, J., & Co., Danbury, Conn.; H. D. Plaut, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.

Horsfall & Rothschild, Hartford, Conn.; W. B. Rothschild, hats and caps; Stuart House.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; T. A. Gordon, dress goods; 480 Broome Street; Hotel

ROOSEVELT IN ROCHESTER

Republican Candidate Greeted by Cheering Crowds, Booming Cannon, and Bands of Music.

ADDRESSES MANY THOUSANDS

Speaks of Labor and Good Citizenship and Promises to Guard the State and Its Inhabitants Against Wrongdoing.

ROCHESTER, Oct. 26.—The reception given to Col. Theodore Roosevelt and his party in Rochester to-night vied with that which he received in Buffalo last night. When the train pulled into the station it seemed as if half the population of the town was out to welcome him. Cannons were fired, cheers rent the air, and bands played, while all along the route of the march continuous ovations met him. At the hotel he was not allowed to get to his room until the people in the corridors had shaken hands with him. When he and his party went into the dining room, the crowd pushed into the halls and waited for him to come out.

Two meetings, in halls accommodating 9,000 people, had been arranged, but they were not half large enough to satisfy the demands. Col. Roosevelt attended both of them besides reviewing a monster parade, and his carriage could hardly be forced through the crowds that followed and surrounded it.

Col. Roosevelt's appearance at the halls was the signal for frantic cheering and great enthusiasm. In a great measure he reiterated his speeches at other points. Among the new things he said were these:

"I am particularly pleased that in this election there is on the ticket with me a candidate who is essentially a representative of the wage-workers. I do not wish to be misunderstood. The first and most important consideration in pushing forward a candidate should be, is or is he not a good citizen? But we must recognize the fact that, aside from their general interest as citizens, special groups of citizens have special interests, and just at present, where, as in this case, we have a representative of the labor interests who is on other grounds peculiarly fitted for the position to which he is nominated, it is an additional advantage to have him elected because of his connection with the great groups of citizens who collectively can be called wage-workers.

"More and more of late years we have grown to understand and sympathize with the objects of the men who have taken the lead in working for what are called the interests of labor. And more and more these men have become more reasonable in their demands and less suspicious of those who wish, as they too should wish, carefully to investigate every remedy proposed for any wrong before committing themselves in its favor. It is a good thing to have in the State administration a spokesman of the wage earners so competent as my colleague, Mr. McDonough.

"While we must always insist that the workingman, whether he work with head or hands, must keep steadily in view the fact that he must rely mainly upon himself, upon his own thrift, energy, and honesty, rather than upon the State; yet we must also remember that very much can be done by workingmen acting in groups, and that the State, too, in some cases, can do a great deal. It can help make the workingman of more value in the life and labor of the community, and when he does this it will work for the public welfare, as well as that of the workingman himself.

"It is to the interest of all of us to produce a high type of citizenship among all our people. And, therefore, the State, standing as the representative of all the people, is deeply concerned in producing a high type of citizenship and manhood. We must not lose sight of the fact that the individual himself is the most potent factor in bringing this about, nor yet of the other fact that the State, likewise, can do something toward producing this same result."

Relative to his conduct of office he said: "I am not going to promise you as much as other men would promise you. Those who make countless promises never keep all of them. But if I am elected Governor of New York State I promise you this—and I will see to it my promises are made as good as my words: That no man shall wrong the State; that the State shall wrong no man, whether he be rich or poor; that the laws passed to protect the interests of the workingman are carried out to the letter; that creed, color, or nationality shall make no difference; that every man shall be treated according to his merits as a man; that every man shall have the fullest liberty the laws allow.

"In my regiment of Rough Riders I had men from the North, South, East, and West; men of money and men without money. I treated the Northerner as I treated the Southerner; I treated the poor Rough Rider as I treated the rich Rough Rider; and so shall it be if I am elected Governor—every man shall be treated on his merits as a man."

It was alleged before the meetings by some persons that Col. Roosevelt would not touch on the canals, but he did, reiterating what he said in Buffalo last night. He was heartily applauded for it.

Dr. Chauncey M. Depew, Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, John T. McDonough, and John Proctor Clark also spoke in Rochester to-night. Dr. Depew, after referring at length to National topics, delivered a warm eulogy of Col. Roosevelt, who would, he said, if elected Governor, meet every requirement which the most exacting citizen could rightfully expect. Mr. Woodruff devoted himself to the canal question, and said he maintained, and that the report of the Investigating Commissioners would substantiate his statement, that there was no charge of fraud or dishonesty contained in their findings.

Among those prominent in the conduct of the meetings were Superintendent of Public Works Aldridge and Speaker of the Assembly O'Grady.

THE TRIP TO ROCHESTER.

Col. Roosevelt and His Companions Address Many Admiring Audiences in Drenching Rain.

ROCHESTER, Oct. 26.—The Roosevelt party left Buffalo this morning in the midst of a drizzling rain. Col. Roosevelt said:

"I have never seen and never expect to see such a crowd and such a reception again. It was simply magnificent, and I think I have a right to feel proud."

Up to the time Col. Roosevelt left Buffalo he had made in two days forty speeches, a phenomenal record. He is in excellent voice and good health, and has evidently not yet felt the strain. The first stop of the day was made at Tonawanda, where, despite a drenching rain, at least 2,000 people crowded about the train. Col. Roosevelt spoke very briefly, merely thanking the people for coming out in the rain to welcome him.

REPUBLICAN LABOR LAWS.

He then introduced the candidate for Secretary of State, John T. McDonough, who made a speech that aroused the enthusiasm of the crowd to a high pitch. He said:

I hold in my hand a copy of The Buffalo Courier of this morning, wherein ex-Congressman Daniel Lockwood said that Col. Roosevelt in his speech at Cohoes either wilfully misrepresented facts or showed great carelessness when he stated that the best labor legislation on the books to-day was passed by a Republican Legislature, and signed by a Republican Governor. Col. Roosevelt was right. He did not misrepresent. Nor was he careless. If Mr. Lockwood had examined the labor law of 1897, revision of the labor laws, he would have found that that law was passed by a Republican Legislature and signed by a Republican Governor.

He goes back to 1886 and tells you that the laws limiting the hours of labor were passed during the administration of Gov. Hill in 1886; but does he tell you that the Legislature and the Senate and Hall of the Assembly were all Republican in 1886? [Applause and cheering.] Gov. Hill did not legislate, but signed this law. He could not have done otherwise. The next law was the giving to workingmen a preferred claim for their wages over all creditors; he says that that law was signed and became an act under Gov. Hill in 1885. But it was a Republican measure and passed by Republican Legislature and Senate; and was introduced by Senator Fassett.

The next law regarding the safety of workmen employed at a dangerous trade—he says that that law was passed in 1885 and signed by a Democratic Governor. The factory inspection law was passed by a Republican House, and the Democrats claim credit for that. The next law he alluded to was in regard to the employment of men and women in factories. He says that law was passed in 1886, and yet in that year he does not tell you that both Houses were Republican. He also alludes to the law referring to the citizens of this State as laborers on public works. That was passed in 1889. In that year both the Legislature and the Senate were Republican. He also refers to the law that all stone for municipal work is to be dressed in this State; and this he claims was passed in 1894. In 1894 both the Legislature and the Senate were Republican. That was a labor measure. The next law he alludes to was in regard to convicts, the branding act, and that law was signed by Gov. Flower, and the Court of Appeals has since declared it to be unconstitutional.

"Why did he not allude to the prison labor question? Both Houses were Republican that year. We have settled the prison question. The Democrats had the Senate and Assembly in 1892 and 1893; why did they not pass that law, when all the workingmen of the State wanted it? It was left to a Republican Constitutional Convention to settle. The laws that are most beneficial to you were given to you by a Republican Legislature. The provision of 1897, signed by a Republican Governor, is one of the best laws of the country to-day. This law incorporates and betters all previous acts. You will make no mistake in voting the Republican ticket, and in voting for Col. Theodore Roosevelt.

SPEECHES AT LOCKPORT.

At Lockport the vast number of people gathered at the Opera House seemed a surprise to Col. Roosevelt, who believed that the rain and inopportune time of the morning would keep the people away. The hall was filled to the doors, and the people went wild with enthusiasm when Col. Roosevelt entered. The speakers were Col. Roosevelt, Dr. Depew, and John Proctor Clark. Col. Roosevelt, in addition to a reiteration of former declarations, said:

"You must realize that this is an election on both State and National issues. You have registered well. You have shown by that that you are patriotically awake to the interests of the hour, and I trust and believe that you will show by your votes the same patriotic intelligence in meeting the questions that you have to solve.

"We appeal to you to stand with us because we are upholding the cause of honesty in this campaign, and because we meet all questions that confront us fairly and squarely. You need not only honesty, but also courage. Our opponents tell you that no National issues are involved. Why, gentlemen, you are electing Congressmen, you are electing State Senators and Assemblymen, who have to vote for a United States Senator. What nonsense, what untruthfulness, it is to say that National issues are not involved. Of course National issues are involved, but our opponents are afraid to meet them. That is what they mean when they say they do not have to deal with National issues this year.

"I get along all right with an avowed silver man. I think he is wrong in his views, but he has views and he stands up for them. But I cannot get along with the man who tries to balance along the middle of the ridge pole, afraid that he will fall down on one side or the other. [Applause.] Have you ever known a man whose honesty was worth counting if he has not some courage back of it? How can you trust men who dare not be honest, even with themselves, to deal fairly and honestly with the State issues? It cannot be done.

"I appeal to you because the party with which I have the honor to act has shown its zealous regard for the rights of every citizen and every group of citizens. We have talked as much as our opponents about the rights of labor, but when the chance came to act we put on the statute book four-fifths of the laws that now stand to benefit the wage-workers of the State. [Great applause.] One of the most important things in any community, where the conditions are as complex as they are in modern communities, is to secure recognition to the representatives of the mighty interests of labor. It is wise in the councils of the State in order that they shall have men to whom they can appeal as being of themselves to represent them among those who are high in the State Government.

"I am glad to say that my party this year has nominated one of the typical representatives of the great labor interests, not merely because he claims to be such a representative, not without reference to other qualifications. They took him not merely because he represented the interests of labor, but because he was a man; because he represented the interests of all Americans. They took him and nominated him for Secretary of State, a representative of the wage-workers, the honorable Mr. McDonough." [Great applause.]

THE WRONG VAN WYCK.

Dr. Depew told a few pointed stories, and drew parallels upon them in favor of the Republican ticket. He urged allegiance to National issues. John Proctor Clark was heartily applauded. In part he said:

"I will quote a recent sentence from David B. Hill. He said: 'The paramount issue in this campaign is that of honest government.' [Laughter.] Why, McLaughlin and Croker met in a hotel room at 3 o'clock one morning and pulled out of their sleeves the little Van Wyck that the people thought at first was Bob Van Wyck. Why, the country weeklies for a week after were indorsing the Democratic candidate on his record as Mayor of New York. Van Wyck wanted to remain on the bench as a Democrat, but Croker said to him, 'You take this, or you won't get that.' And he isn't going to get either. [Laughter and applause.]

"The Democrats seriously ask the people of the State to elect a party to clean the canals that couldn't clean the streets of New York till Mayor Strong and his administration showed it how. It is colossal impudence on their part to ask the people to put the State in the hands of the same party that runs New York City. Why, Tammany put a tax on almost every legitimate and illegitimate business in New York. The Lexow investigation proved this."

"Hurrah for Bryan!" said a voice in the back of the hall.

"That's right," retorted Youngs. "I like to hear people hurrah for their favorites. What I find fault with is that Democrats don't hurrah for him. Why, they even suppress his name in conventions or meetings, so he wont be cheered."

Stops were made at Medina and Albion and at a small town called Holley. At all of these places there were enthusiastic crowds in spite of the rain. Short addresses were made.

When the party reached Rochester from the west at 2 P. M., the Lincoln Club gun squad fired a salute of twenty-five guns. Chairman Charles J. Brown of the Republican County Committee, and other prominent Republicans greeted Col. Roosevelt, who alighted from the train and shook hands with hundreds.

At 2:30 P. M. the train followed the Empire State express eastward. At Holley the stop was so short that the speech was interrupted and two men left behind. At Spencerport Col. Roosevelt gave his hearers some excise facts, and declared that the repeal of the present excise law meant an increase of taxes.

AT SAMPSON'S BIRTHPLACE.

At Palmyra there was a great gathering of people although it still rained. Col. Roosevelt said in part:

"It is of great interest to me to speak here in your town because it is the birthplace of Admiral Sampson. [Applause.] One of the works of which I am proudest is in having done all in my power while Assistant Secretary of the Navy to help Admiral Sampson teach his men how to shoot. [Applause.] And I recollect that when a member of Congress asked me what we had done with quite a large expenditure of money for powder, I told him we had burned it up. [Cheers and laughter.] And how honestly it was burned up I think you can gather from the way in which the men behind the guns in Admiral Sampson's fleet did their duty.

"I see here many men with cross muskets, some of whom, I also see, were veterans of the great war—some volunteers of the lesser war. We all doff our hats to the men who proved their courage in the years that tried men's souls in the years 1861-5. And as for the volunteers of to-day, I wish to say that I served three years in the National Guard. I was one of their number. And if elected Governor I shall see to it that the National Guard of this State is put upon the highest plane of soldierly efficiency." [Cheers and prolonged applause.]

At Lyons the party was met by Judge Charles T. Saxton and transferred in carriages to a hall that was literally jammed with humanity. Col. Roosevelt, Dr. Depew, and Judge Olcott spoke in all about fifteen minutes. The rain was pouring in torrents when the train pulled out, but when Rochester was reached, at 5:45, the clouds had cleared away.

Gov. Black Not to Enter the Firm.

It was reported yesterday that Gov. Black had arranged, upon the expiration of his term of office on Jan. 1 next, to become a member of the law firm of Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson, and that the firm after that date would be known as Hoadly, Lauterbach & Black. The attention of Edward Lauterbach was called to the report, and he said: "There is no foundation for that. No such matter has been arranged."

REPUBLICANS OF COLORADO.

Anti-Teller Silver Men Indorse Nearly All Regular Nominees.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 26.—The committee to fill vacancies on the anti-Teller Silver Republican ticket to-day decided to place Henry R. Wolcott, the Republican candidate for Governor, at the head of the ticket in place of Simon Guggenheim, resigned. Several other vacancies were also filled by indorsing the Republican nominees.

The ticket, as completed, is as follows: For Governor—Henry R. Wolcott; Lieutenant Governor—Charles E. Noble; Secretary of State—Joseph W. Wilson; Treasurer—Frederick O. Roof; Auditor—John A. Wayne; Attorney General—Charles J. Hart; Superintendent of Public Instruction—Lucy R. Scott; Regents of State University—Harry P. Gamble, James H. Pershing, Edwin J. Temple.

This ticket is nearly identical with the regular Republican ticket, upon which the candidate for Secretary of State is, however, William H. Brisbane, and for Auditor George S. Adams.

TICKET SCALPING IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—In the habeas corpus proceedings brought for ticket brokers A. J. Greis, Hogan B. Cosby, and David Wasserman, who were indicted some time ago for alleged violation of the ticket scalpers act, Judge Dunne of the Circuit Court to-day held that the act was unconstitutional. Under a recent ruling, however, that the unconstitutionality of a law is not sufficient to warrant the release through habeas corpus of persons held under its provisions, the Court dismissed the petition and remanded the relators to custody.

URGENT APPEAL BY LONG

Secretary of the Navy Calls Upon Massachusetts to Rally to the President's Support.

NO PARTY ISSUE, HE DECLARES

Intimates in a Speech at Boston that Not to Vote the Republican Ticket Is to Condemn Mr. McKinley's Administration.

BOSTON, Oct. 26.—Secretary Long delivered a speech at the annual dinner of the Republican Club of Massachusetts, held in Music Hall, to-night, in which he made an urgent appeal to the people of Massachusetts, without distinction of party, to support the Republican ticket this Fall, and intimated that failure to do so might be taken to imply condemnation of the Administration of President McKinley, "an Administration," he declared, "of which it may be said, as the ancients said of Athens, 'It so waged its wars that it seemed to seek only the glory of war, but it so nursed the arts of peace that it was more glorious in peace than in war.'"

In beginning his speech he said:

"I sometimes think that public men, holding positions of responsibility and stationed at the heads of various departments of the public service, get either more praise or blame than they deserve. Not all the successes that come therein are by any means due to them. Nor, on the other hand, all the shortcomings. They are only parts of the great system of the American institution.

"If its functions are performed with accuracy and success, it is because its system is right and because every personal and material factor in it is equal to the task. If it fails in any respect, the fault must be looked for not only at the head, but all along the line—in the organization, in the subordinates, in the perhaps unavoidable obstacles and sudden exigencies of the situation."

After retracing the glorious achievements of the navy during the war with Spain and expiating upon the efficiency of all branches of the service, Secretary Long continued:

"I agree with the evident proposition that with the recent extension of our territory, the new duties that are upon us, and the now enlarged importance of our sea power, the increase in our naval power should go on. But I am not one of those who would have it extravagantly expanded, and I would prefer a reasonable increase commensurate with the increased need. Too rapid a development will surely lead to a reaction in the popular mind and a tendency to the other extreme, as happened after the war for the Union.

"Nor must we forget that the increase of the army and the navy is necessarily attended with a very great increase in expenditure and, therefore, in taxation, and that in the zeal of the present moment we must stand on the old fundamental principle that under no circumstances should this become a country where the military arm is a burden instead of a defense, and that the military establishment must be subordinate by a long interval to the educational and the industrial.

"But why dwell on the navy, when that is only a part of the triumphant, responsive, and glorious Administration of President McKinley? Is there an American who is not proud of that Administration? Is there an American who will not sustain it? What were you all saying six months ago—you Republicans, you Democrats, you reformers, you sound-money men, you patriots everywhere? What were you saying then, except words of praise for the President and his performance of his duties; for his firm stand for the improvement of the civil service, for his confirming and assuring words in behalf of sound money, for his generous efforts at reuniting, in the bonds of a union of heart as well as of form, all sections of the country; for his efforts to avert the grim visage of war and to maintain peace? Where then was the failure?

"What did you mean when you crowded about him with congratulations; when, in editorial and press dispatch you had no word too cordial in his behalf; when, if you saw him or any member of his Cabinet, you had only expressions of satisfaction with his course? Is it possible that now, in the meaner rest of a political campaign, any of you will forget all this? Does he deserve less at your hands because, reluctant to prosecute the war which Congress declared, he has prosecuted it with the utmost vigor, with unflinching perseverance, and with a swift, sure triumph of your arms on land and on sea; or, because to the first intimation of the possibility of peace, he has led the way to it by the most generous terms that ever conqueror granted to the conquered?

"There have been faults and shortcomings; mistakes here, and mistakes there. But when you sweep the field from the hilltop of fairness and good sense, and not from the swamps of partisanship, what part of corruption or dishonesty has been exposed, and what is the result but the most complete success won at the expense of the least possible extravagance and failures?

"It is true that new problems of the gravest import have been suddenly sprung upon the country. The Administration was responsible, when Congress declared the war, that it should be prosecuted with a view to the completest and most comprehensive success. But it is not responsible for the fact that success has brought with it new phases of territorial expansion and the responsibility of dealing with the tremendous responsibilities which the war has tossed upon the shoulders of the American Government. They will be dealt with with all the wisdom that the Administration can bring to bear, and with all that it can gather from the best intelligence, sentiment, and counsel of the American people.

"Suppose during the last two years the Democratic Party had been in power, and—if it is not too violent a stretch of the imagination—a Democratic President in the White House. Suppose during that time that the policy of the Administration had been such that North and South and all sections of the country had been welded together as never before; that the question of sound money had been so absolutely settled that the doctrine of 16 to 1 could not find expression in the Democratic platform of the great State of New York, and, having found it in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, the Democratic nomination for Governor there has gone begging; suppose that under this Democratic Administration a great war had been conducted triumphantly to a swift, victorious end; that the revenues gushed forth abundantly; that the Treasury was full; that the National credit was at the very highest mark; that under the operation of improved revenue laws this abundant supply of revenue and this excellence of the National credit were assured for years to come, and that the reviving industries of the country were responding to better times.

"Suppose all this, and what, then, would be the utterance of the Democratic orator on the stump; what, then, would be the appeal of the Democratic editorial in the newspaper; what, then, would be the kindly tone of the dainty Independent, pleading for recognition of this new fruition and development of the Democratic Party as conclusive evidence that it had outgrown its old limitations and at last deserved the support and confidence of the people? Let us be as just to ourselves and to our own Administration as, if the tables were turned, we should be asked to be to any other Administration that had accomplished such a result.

"A vote is not in this election the expression of a mere personal preference. Nor is it the handcuff of a party shackle. It is the expression of an intelligent weighing of principle. It is the approval or condemnation of existing government. And, looked at in that light, there is but one way in this campaign in which it should be cast, and that is for the candidates of the Republican Party.

"What man would not almost wish that his right hand had been cut off rather than not have upheld Abraham Lincoln a third of a century ago. Let no man in Massachusetts a third of a century hence hang his head because his hand did not uphold William McKinley, the disciple and the successor, not only in place but in faith, of Abraham Lincoln."

Senator Lodge also delivered an address, in which he praised the navy and Secretary Long, and also appealed to every one to sustain the President.

Referring to New York politics, he said he believed Theodore Roosevelt would be elected Governor. He said the independent voters that supported Seth Low in his campaign are supporting him now in the campaign he is making for Col. Roosevelt. He declared that a vote to-day against the Republican candidates is a vote for free silver and a vote to reopen the tariff question.

EVANS' ALE. —Adv.

Vio=Violet

Lundborg's—
Excels all other
Violet Perfumes.

BRONX WOMEN AS POLITICIANS.

Twelve of Them Hold a Rally with the Aid of Male and Juvenile Auxiliaries.

Judging by the results of a meeting of the Women's Republican Association of New York, held yesterday afternoon at One Hundred and Forty-second Street and Third Avenue, the women of the Borough of the Bronx do not take to politics as do their sisters in Manhattan. The audience consisted of twelve men, twelve women, and six school children. Six of the men had been dragged from a game of penuchle in the clubrooms adjoining the hall; one woman got in the hall by mistake, but all sat it out, and the children were attracted by the rendering of "Yankee Doodle" on the piano.

The meeting was called for 3 o'clock, but at that time there were more speakers than hearers in evidence. Among the speakers was J. Leslie Gossin, who, discouraged by the outlook, went to Miss Helen Varick Boswell, who was to preside, and hinted that there was not likely to be any meeting, and that he thought he would be going. He staid, however, for Miss Boswell, with an affable smile, threatened to report him to the State Committee, by which he had been sent. About 3:45 o'clock Miss Boswell, accompanied by the speakers, marched upon the stage. Her first care was to request that the scattered twenty-four, for the children had not yet arrived, move into the first two rows of chairs. Miss Boswell, in opening the meeting, said: "In these days of gas stoves and other inventions that lessen the work of women, we have more time to get out and do our share for the welfare and good of the country." She devoted some minutes to eulogizing Col. Roosevelt, and all the energy that the audience could command burst forth in applause as she took her seat.

While Miss Ida Wittington was playing a piano solo, a tramping of feet was heard on the stairs. Every head in the audience turned expectantly toward the doorway. Miss Boswell rose and stepped to the front of the platform to greet the approaching delegation, but quickly retreated when in walked the six school children. A giggle ran through the hall and everybody seemed to think that everybody else had been fooled.

Mr. Gossin made a brief address and recited some campaign poetry. Col. W. G. Plummer anathematized Tammany Hall and Mr. Croker. The last speaker was Douglas Mathewson, candidate for Senator in the Twenty-first District.

Miss Boswell expressed regret at there not being women enough present to organize a club, and requested those who cared to be enrolled in the association to send their names to Mrs. W. H. Davis of 218 Willis Avenue. No attempt was made to sing campaign songs, although books had been received and distributed.

THE CONGRESSIONAL OUTLOOK.

Campaign Work Is Winding Up with the Committees at Washington—Democrats Keeping Quiet.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—Campaign work is about over with the two Congressional committees here. The shipping of documents and other printed arguments has ceased, the effort to provide specially adapted speakers was long ago ended, and just now the managers are devoting themselves to careful study of the most dangerous localities and to assertions of confidence in victory.

The Republican Congressional Committee is much more communicative and confident than the opposition, which is limited to the Democratic committee, their regular parties having no known habitation here. Chairman Babcock, who has been apparently a good deal concerned hitherto, now wears a smile of broad contentment and a silk hat—the latter an indication to employes of the committee that he is sincerely buoyant and confident.

With the election about one working week distant the Republicans are talking freely about surely electing 160 to 165 Representatives, with the chances favoring them in about half of the fifty-seven districts that are regarded as more or less doubtful. In some of these districts the figures of the last election alone are disquieting, the political conditions as reported by the local managers appearing to be decidedly assuring to the Republican Party.

While Mr. Babcock is cheerful and willing to give out rosy stories, his rivals in the Thirteenth Street headquarters are serious and uncommunicative. This is not interpreted by Republicans as an indication of dejection or discouragement. It is known to be part of a policy of silence that is to be observed until after the election.

The Democrats are not showing their hand. It is not easy to find out whether they are hopeful about this State or that district. They smile at Senator Elkins's declaration that West Virginia is to be Republican, and they listen to the predictions of a Republican majority and make no contradiction. It looks like a "still hunt." Internal Revenue Commissioner Scott of West Virginia is one of the most sanguine members of his party. He has been making speeches at home and has just returned to look after official business. He considers the outlook very good. "Of course," he said, "there is some little dissatisfaction in Dayton's and Dovener's districts over the distribution of patronage," but he has no doubt of Dayton's election, and expects to see a solid delegation of four Republicans chosen.

The Legislature will be Republican on joint ballot beyond a doubt, although ex-Senator Davis and ex-Senator Camden are assisting their Democratic friends in the State, and making a very vigorous fight to get control of the Legislature, but they will be disappointed.

THE JUDICIARY MOVEMENT.

Many Lawyers Pledge Their Support to Justices Daly and Cohen.

The Executive Committee of the Committee of One Hundred, appointed by James C. Carter, President of the Bar Association, received yesterday nearly 400 letters from lawyers to whom a circular letter was addressed asking for support in upholding the independence of the judiciary. At the Gilsey House headquarters last night Col. Robert Grier Monroe said that the committee was greatly encouraged by the hearty response so far received. A large number of lawyers asked for circulars to send to their clients promising to work among them for the election of Justices Daly and Cohen. In the matter of speakers, Col. Monroe said, the greatest embarrassment would result in choosing from among the many men who had offered their services.

The following have signified their acceptance of their appointments to serve on the Finance Committee: Jacob Schiff, Chairman; William E. Dodge, John E. Parsons, Robert Olyphant, and Hanford Crawford.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR AT GENEVA.

Grand Commandery Elects Officers—Next Conclave in Syracuse.

GENEVA, N. Y., Oct. 26.—The Grand Commandery of Knights Templar held a business meeting last night, at which the following officers were elected: Grand Commander—George Nicholson of Brooklyn; Very Eminent Grand Commander—Charles Ide of Syracuse; Grand Generalissimo—James S. Manning of New York; Grand Captain General—Charles H. Armatage of Albany; Grand Senior Warden—Erastus C. Delevan of Binghamton; Eminent Grand Junior Warden—William J. Maxwell of Brooklyn; Grand Prelate—Cornelius L. Twing of Brooklyn; Grand Treasurer—George Newell of Medina; Grand Recorder—John F. Shafer of Albany; Grand Standard-Bearer—Charles D. Bingham of Watertown; Grand Sword Bearer—John Little of New York; Grand Warder—Erastus C. Knight of Buffalo.

The eighty-sixth annual conclave will be held in Syracuse the last Tuesday in September next.

Sugar Falls in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 26.—The Arbuckle Company to-day invaded this territory, and reduced the price of sugar from 5⅝ to 5¼ cents. The cut was immediately met by the Western Refinery.

DAUGHTER MUST HELP MOTHER

Richly Dressed Young Woman, After a Protest, Is Ordered to Pay $2 a Week.

An incident occurred in the Harlem Police Court yesterday morning that aroused the sympathy of Magistrate Crane, and his indignation against a wealthy woman for refusing to assist her aged mother. The woman who excited the sympathy of Magistrate Crane was Mrs. Dora Metzger, nearly eighty years of age, who lives with her son, Lawrence Metzger, at 177 Steinway Avenue, Long Island City. Her son tenderly supported the old woman, and as she sobbingly told her story in a quavering voice, tears rolled down the son's face. Near the bridge stood a woman about thirty years old, attired in silks, wearing an expensive coat, and with a boa about her neck. She looked disdainfully at her brother and mother.

Lawrence Metzger, the son, said that for a number of years he had supported his mother. He was a guard on the elevated railroad and had seven children, and it was very hard for him to support his mother, but while he had a crust of bread he would share it with her, and so would his wife and his children, all of whom loved the old woman. His mother knew his condition and was greatly troubled at being a burden to him and his family, and did everything she could to lighten the burden.

A couple of days ago the mother determined to ask aid of the daughter, who is Mrs. Margaret Busse, living in a fine residence at Devoe and Ogden Avenues in High Bridge. Without his knowledge Mrs. Metzger got ferry fare, crossed the Thirty-fourth Street Ferry, and walked all the way from Thirty-fourth Street Ferry to the High Bridge home of her daughter.

Wearied almost to exhaustion by the long walk and drenched by the rain, his mother reached the home of her daughter. She asked for aid, telling the circumstances of her son, and stated to her daughter that it was not right that the son should bear all the burden of her care. She told the daughter that she was almost to the grave, and what little time remained for her on earth she would receive some small portion of the care that she had given her daughter in rearing and educating her.

Metzger said that Mrs. Busse treated her mother with contempt, and remarked that she had troubles of her own. Then his mother asked for a glass of water, which her daughter refused her. The old woman walked back to the ferry at Thirty-fourth Street and returned to his home, stopping on the way at the Harlem Police Court, where she secured a summons for Mrs. Busse's appearance in court on the ground that she was liable to become a charge on the city unless her daughter contributed to her support. Metzger said that the Busses had just sold a house for $6,000, and besides the home they lived in had several other valuable pieces of property and plenty of money. He said Mrs. Busse's husband was a contractor.

Mrs. Busse said she had eight children, but Metzger claimed she had only three, whereat Mrs. Busse said that five were dead. Mrs. Busse said that when she was first married her mother lived with her and tried to make trouble between her and her husband. Turning to her brother, she said: "That man one Thanksgiving waited at my house ten hours for a turkey. I couldn't afford a turkey, and I gave him some apples. Now this is a nice return for my kindness."

Lawyer Levy, who represented Mrs. Metzger out of sheer sympathy, told the Magistrate that it was the duty of a child to care for an aged mother. In conclusion, he said that Mrs. Metzger would be satisfied with $2 a week.

"I cannot afford to pay her $2 a week," sharply said Mrs. Busse. Then Magistrate Crane, who had all this time maintained a silence, said:

"You ought to consider it an honor to help your mother. It is your duty to assist your mother before your children. If you cannot care for your children and your mother you should send your children to the institution. You certainly must assist this old mother of yours. I took care of my mother, and I thank Heaven that I had the opportunity and the means to do so. It is a very ungrateful child who allows a mother to be a buden to any one. I will make your allowance to your mother $5 a week."

Mrs. Busse protested against this, and then her mother intervened, saying that she didn't want to be too hard on her daughter, that $2 a week would be sufficient; that she was an old woman, and with what her son gave her $2 would be enough. Then Magistrate Crane made the allowance $2 a week. Mrs. Busse still protested that $2 was more than she could afford.

"Very well," said Magistrate Crane quietly, "we will have to hold you and let the courts decide that." Mrs. Busse then got frightened and promised to give her mother $2 a week.

MRS. MAILLARD'S DIAMONDS.

Percy Butler, a valet, formerly employed at the Metropolitan Club, was arraigned in the West Side Police Court yesterday afternoon on suspicion of having criminal knowledge of the robbery of $2,200 worth of diamonds reported last Saturday to the police by Mrs. Helen Maillard, a widow, living at 50 West Sixty-fifth Street, who says she was forced to surrender them at the point of a revolver. Tuesday evening Mrs. Maillard was visited by a small boy with the following note:

If you are ready to deal with the party who knows all about your diamonds I will guarantee that they shall be returned to you. Let me know by messenger what you intend to do.

The note was unsigned. Mrs. Maillard told the boy to go to the West Sixty-eighth Street Station and report the case and to conduct a policeman to make the arrest. The boy did as he was instructed, and Detective Mallard arrested Butler in front of the Twenty-second Regiment Armory at the Boulevard and Sixty-seventh Street. He took the man to Mrs. Maillard's apartment, but she was unable to identify him. No complainant appeared against him in court and he was discharged.

Mrs. Maillard said last night that later on Tuesday while in a Broadway car a man handed her a second note relating to her diamonds and disappeared before she could get a good look at him. She turned this second note over to the West Sixty-eighth Street police. Detective Sergeant Doyle of the Central Office was in conference with Mrs. Maillard for more than an hour last night, but would not say what it was about. It is thought the police are on the track of the robber.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...6:28	Sun sets...5:03	Moon sets...4:24

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...5:32	Gov. Isl'd...6:08	H. Gate....7:57
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...6:01	Gov. Isl'd...6:32	H. Gate....8:21

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) OCT. 27.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Amsterdam, Amsterdam..	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Arkadia, Puerto Rico....	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Koenigin Luise, Bremen.	.....	12:00 M.
Newlyn, La Plata.....	3:00 P. M.	5:00 P. M.
San Marcos, Galveston..	.....	3:00 P. M.
Santiago, Nassau and South Cuba	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
U. S. Transport Obdam..	.....	.....

FRIDAY, OCT. 28.

Allianca, Colon	12:00 M. *1:00 P. M.	2:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick.	.....	3:00 P. M.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, OCT. 29.

Altai, Jamaica, &c.....	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Ballanoch, La Plata....	5:30 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Concho, Galveston.....	.....	3:00 P. M.
Ems, Naples, &c.....	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Furnessia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
La Normandie, Havre...	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Louisiana, New Orleans.	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lucanta, Queenstown and Liverpool	11:00 A. M. *12:30 P. M.	2:00 P. M.
Maasdam, Rotterdam....	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Norge, Norway	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Orizaba, Havana and Mexico	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Pennland, Southampton and Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Pennsylvania, Antwerp..	.....	3:30 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. 28 at 7 A. M., 11 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., (or on arrival at New York of steamship Etruria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Oct. 31 at 6:30 P. M.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) OCT. 27.

California, Gibraltar, Oct. 11.
City of Washington, Havana, Oct. 23.
Craigearn, Gibraltar, Oct. 13.
Panama, Bordeaux, Oct. 14.
Pennland, Southampton, Oct. 15.
Picqua, Gibraltar, Oct. 13.
Polaria, Hamburg, Oct. 13.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow, Oct. 14.
Saale, Bremen, Oct. 18.
St. Leonards, Antwerp, Oct. 14.
Weimar, Bremen, Oct. 15.

FRIDAY, OCT. 28.

Auguste Victoria, Hamburg, Oct. 20.
Britannic, Liverpool, Oct. 19.
City of Birmingham, Savannah, Oct. 25.
Gaileo, St. Lucia, Oct. 21.
Troja, Havana, Oct. 23.

SATURDAY, OCT. 29.

Brooklyn City, Swansea, Oct. 15.
Colorado, Hull, Oct. 15.
Etruria, Liverpool, Oct. 22.
Hispania, Hamburg, Oct. 16.
La Touraine, Havre, Oct. 22.
Polaria, Havre, Oct. 15.

SUNDAY, OCT. 30.

Lampasas, Galveston, Oct. 24.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, Oct. 20.

MONDAY, OCT. 31.

Advance, Colon, Oct. 24.
Nomadic, Liverpool, Oct. 21.
Pretoria, St. Thomas, Oct. 26.

TUESDAY, NOV. 1.

Brasida, Hamburg, Oct. 18.
Edam, Amsterdam, Oct. 22.
Friesland, Antwerp, Oct. 22.
Marquette, London, Oct. 20.

Arrived.

SS Concho, Risk, Galveston O

Wanamaker's

In Black

THIS concerns some popular weaves in Black Dress Goods. They have come to us through several channels and from divers causes. A manufacturer has been relieved of certain over-production. Two staggering importers have been eased of certain burdens. A large importing business has had the way to reorganization made smooth for it. All this smacks of bargains.

Here they are:

At 45c. yd.—All-wool Cheviot Sanglier, in a rich, brilliant black; 47 in. wide; made to retail at $1 yd.

At 55c. yd.—All-wool Serge, with wool satin bayadere stripes; 50 in. wide; made to retail at $1.25 yd.

At 55c. yd.—All-wool French Drap d'Ete; 43 in. wide; imported to sell at $1 yd.

At 65c. yd.—French Crystal Cords; 43 in. wide; imported to sell at $1 yd.

At 75c. yd.—All-wool French Poplin; 39 in. wide; the regular $1.25 goods.

At 75c. yd.—Mohair-and-wool Sicilian; 47 in. wide; imported to sell at $1.25 yd.; most Sicilians are made of mohair and cotton.

At $1.25 yd.—Mohair-and-wool Sharkskin; 47 in. wide; imported to sell at $2 yd.

Fourth avenue.

The Weather and Jackets It is a safe guess that this week will be an important one in our jacket selling. The weather is promised colder, and the jackets that tempt the purchaser to delightful economies are here in force.

Choosing will never be better than now. Here, a price or two:

At $5—Of black diagonal cheviot; new round corners; fly front; tailor-back; hip pockets; self-faced; open bound seams.

At $7.50—Of navy blue or black Kersey cloth; reefer or fly front; plaited back; lined with black serge.

At $12—Of Kersey cloth, in black, navy blue, brown and tan; fly-front cutaway; coat back; strapped seams; lined with plain colored satin.

At $15—Of navy blue or black Kersey cloth; reefer front; fastened with pearl buttons; coat back; strapped seams; lined with heavy black satin.

At $18—Of Kersey cloth, in navy blue, royal blue and black; double-breasted cutaway plaited front; strap seams; lined with heavy colored satin.

At $23—Of unfinished worsted; reefer front; satin revers; velvet collar; black satin lining; fastened with crochet tailor buttons.

Second Floor, Broadway.

A Popular Shoe for Women This is a popular shoe at a popular price.

It seems unjust to the rest to single it out for mention, but it's a fine wet-weather shoe, and if weather-prophets are right, will be the kind desired soon.

We call it the "Business Woman's Shoe." It is intended for the hardest sort of service, yet it is a handsome and a stylish shape, and looks dainty and pretty. A heavy sole, made flexible with a high-cost insole, rounded toe, whole foxed with box calf, tip of the same, uppers of dull kidskin, laced or buttoned.

Four Dollars a Pair.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

A Good Chance in Pictures If you have bare walls, prepare to grace them now. The art-works that we offer are termed "glass medallions," but that conveys no idea to anyone outside the charmed circle of the trade. They are large photographs on glass, tastefully framed in gilt. Most of the photographs are colored. The subjects are well-chosen,—most of the pictures are reproductions of well-known paintings and portraits.

Half prices. They have always cost you $2.50 to $8 each.

Now $1.25 to $4.

Main aisle, First Floor, and Fifth Floor.

"Spachtel" Work We have some very good values to offer in the pretty squares and scarfs and shams that come to us under this title. It is a title frequently mis-used. The real spachtel is wholly hand-work. Ninety per cent. of the goods marked with the name, however, are made on a machine. We have both kinds, hand and machine work, but we call the latter imitation spachtel.

Many of you call it "Irish Point,"—a misnomer. But the title (except for our desire to work some reforms in trade-names), is unimportant. The goods by any name are pretty and serviceable.

We place on sale to-day the machine-made goods at these prices:

Scarfs, 18x54, and Shams, 32x32, 25c. each.

This is the lowest figure at which the goods have ever sold within our knowledge.

Broadway.

Two Overcoats One for men, one for boys, and they will be quick sellers. They are values great and obvious.

The man's coat is in frieze,—black or Oxford mixed. All-wool, of course,—we wouldn't call it a good value if it were any of the cottony mixtures. It has a lining of wool cloth in a good pattern, and sleeve and shoulder linings of black satin. The accepted clothier's price for this grade of overcoat is $20. We sell it for $15.

The boy's coat is after the same general fashion, but has not the satin lining. In black, blue, brown and Oxford mixed, raw edges and velvet collar. In all sizes for ages from 4 to 12 years, at $5.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Bohemian Glass Vases, One-Quarter Off Retailing Prices Our large importations for Fall trade are now all in. A splendid display on the main aisle to-day. Beautiful vases, in the new shapes and decorations, all in gold, are shown at prices ranging from 25c. to $4. Those figures represent a saving of 25 per cent. over regular market values.

Vases, 8 in. high, at 25c.; 10 in., 50c.; 12½ in., 75c.; 14 in., $1.75 and $2.50; 16 in., $4.

Some Jugs and Plates At Half Price The jugs are of Carlsbad china, beautifully decorated in colors and gold, several shapes, and fairly priced, would be 50c. Choose from this lot at 25c. each.

Bread-and-butter and tea-plates of French china, with very pretty decorations, also at 25c. each. The kind that sells regularly at $6 a doz.

Main aisle, Broadway.

The "Pearl" Skirt and Hair Hanger In the basement you will find a demonstrator exhibiting the advantage of a new and good device. It's a new way to cure an old trouble. A device for suspending skirts and suits so that the wrinkles cease from wrinkling and the creases sink to rest.

Its name is the "Pearl," and for once the name has not been seriously misapplied. Not the least of its advantages is that it is *quick*. The garment attaches easily, speedily and effectively.

Another advantage lies in its marvelous economy of room, especially when you use the rod that is sold in connection with it. Six suits can be hung in a shallow closet, in the lateral space occupied by one when a single hook is used.

18c. each, 2 for 30c., 6 for 90c., including the closet rod.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

THE WAR INVESTIGATION.

Inquiry Into the Care of the Sick and Wounded — Deaths Caused by Premature Removals.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Oct. 26.—The war investigating commission to-day postponed the inspection of Camp Dorsee, owing to a mild snowstorm and very muddy roads. The investigation here will be directed especially to the procuring of facts concerning the management of the hospitals, and the care of the sick while the army was in Cuba. "We know all about the landing and the way the battles were fought," said Gen. Dodge to-day. "What we want to know is how the sick and wounded were cared for."

The commission began the examination of witnesses to-day with Gen. Louis H. Carpenter, who is in command in Gen. Wheeler's absence. He said the camp at Chickamauga was too crowded. That at Tampa was unsatisfactory, but it was not intended to be permanent. That at Fernandina was ideal. The food supply had been ample throughout, but Quartermasters' supplies were generally slow, and there had been especial trouble in securing tents. There was more difficulty in getting supplies at Tampa than elsewhere, because of railway congestion.

Major Charles M. Gandy, the Surgeon who was in charge of the medical supply depot at Tampa, said he had been able to fill all reasonable requisitions for medical supplies with promptness, but many bulky articles for which substitutes could be had were not supplied. He mentioned one instance of supplies ordered from New York that were not received for two months. He had fitted out the Shafter expedition for Cuba, and thought that in the main the expedition was fairly supplied. Half of the supplies he had on hand had been packed for Cuba, and he had afterward made a supplementary shipment of two wagon loads. He had heard that many of these stores came back to Tampa in the hold of the Iroquois. He gave the name of Capt. Munson as authority for this latter statement.

Gen. C. S. Carpenter said the sick at Santiago had suffered somewhat on account of the deficiency of medicines and medical supplies. Capt. George S. Cartwright, who had been aide to Gen. Kent in the Santiago campaign, said that doubtless some of the men had been hungry at times, but he thought the excitement of battle had sustained them. On the night of July 1 he had had half a hard tack for supper and the remaining half the next morning. Lieut. Farnsworth, Gen. Lawton's Quartermaster at Santiago, said that for a time it had been impossible to get full rations to the front.

Major H. S. Thomasson, Surgeon of the Thirty-third Michigan, who had served in the general hospital at Montauk Point after Aug. 1, said that in August there were 600 patients in the hospital, and that there were often eight in a tent. There were in the beginning of his service not sufficient cots, and some of the men had to sleep on blankets. Some of the members of the Hospital Corps were without training. There were times when there was not a sufficient number of attendants. As a rule, the Surgeons were capable, but when he went into the institution there was a sad deficiency in numbers. He thought deaths were caused by the removal of patients before they were in condition to be moved. Yet the removals were made to make place for others who were still sick, and who otherwise would not have found a place in the hospital. In one instance he had been told to get 300 ready for removal, but when going through the hospital he had found only 70 fit to be moved, and had demanded a written order. This order he did not get, and therefore he removed only the 70. He estimated that from 200 to 500 had been thus prematurely removed.

HUDSON GUILD PEACE JUBILEE.

Dr. Adler Makes an Address on "The Duties of Citizenship."

The Hudson Guild held a peace celebration last night at 242 West Twenty-sixth Street, and extended a welcome to those members who enlisted during the war with Spain. Thirty members, most of whom were present, served in the Eighth, Ninth, Twelfth, Sixty-ninth, and Two Hundred and First Regiments. Dr. Felix Adler made an address on "The Duties of Citizenship." He said in part:

"I envy you the chance you have had to serve your country. You did not go to Cuba, but you were ready to go, and did your duty. You must fight for the good of the people in time of peace. The politician who misappropriates the money raised by taxation is a thief, and the man who votes for him is his accomplice. Corrupt politicians are enemies more potent in the country's undoing than the Spaniards. Let did urge upon you never to forget that your first duty is not to the men who do you favors, but to your Master in heaven."

M'CULLAGH TAKEN TO TASK

Tammany Accuses Him of Intimidating Lodging House Voters.

SENATOR SULLIVAN COMPLAINS

Says McCullagh's Talk of Warrants Is a Ruse—John F. Carroll Makes a Statement.

Senator Timothy D. Sullivan reported to the Tammany Hall Law Committee yesterday that, in his opinion, Superintendent of Elections McCullagh is trying to intimidate Democratic voters in the lodging house districts. According to Senator Sullivan, Superintendent McCullagh has announced that on election day he will arrest any voter claiming to live in a lodging house who has not slept in such house every night during the period in which, under the law, he is supposed to have resided in the election district.

This report by the Senator, accompanied by the assertion that the result of Superintendent McCullagh's statement is to intimidate many voters, aroused a great deal of interest in Tammany Hall, and especially among the members of the Law Committee. Mr. Sullivan was asked for a more definite explanation, and said:

"Something should be done in the way of informing the voters in lodging house districts that McCullagh's statements about having warrants in his possession, which he purposes to serve on election day, is a ruse. McCullagh knows that he doesn't need warrants. He can arrest violators of the election law at once, without warrants, and on his own motion. His statements are, to my mind, nothing less than intimidation. It seems to me he could be arrested for such a course

"Every one who knows anything of lodging houses knows they contain many men who are mysteries. I mean men who say little or nothing about themselves, who have to protect, or feel that they have to protect, their family name. They have reputable connections, and, in many cases, their families allow them just sufficient money to live in such houses.

"These men, who are not corrupt, do not intend to take the risk of arrest by trying to vote. They don't care enough for the Democrats or the Republicans for that. They will simply stay away from the polls if they think there is any danger of getting into trouble. In fact the men care so much for themselves, or fear personal disgrace, but they refrain from having their reputable connections drawn into the mire by any public exposure which might follow."

The Tammany Hall leaders said that they intend to get an opinion from District Attorney Gardiner. In the meanwhile John F. Carroll, manager of the Tammany Headquarters, gave out the following statement yesterday afternoon:

"I see that McCullagh, with his club and pistol brigade, is still the main reliance of the Republican campaign managers. They have not yet given up their hope of overcoming the effect of the canal disclosures by driving Democratic voters away from the polls. Although they have failed in nine out of the ten cases in which arrests were made for alleged illegal registration, they do not despair of accomplishing, to some extent, the purpose for which their bureau was created, and for which the taxpayers' money will be spent to the extent of over $150,000.

"They are now filling the air with reports and rumors about great numbers of warrants said to have been secured against Democrats, on which arrests are to be made election day. The evident purpose is to try to intimidate the humble but honest voters who are not sure as to their rights under the law, on account of changes of residence or temporary absences from home.

"In this connection it is interesting to note that Chief McCullagh's contention and the ruling of Magistrate Crane on the important point of three days' continuous residence have not only been overruled by the higher courts, but are also controverted by the opinion of the Republican Attorney General, printed in the Official Election Code of the State of New York. McCullagh made the preposterous claim that any absence of a voter from the place of residence from which he registered during the period of thirty days previous to election rendered him ineligible to vote from that address. Here is the language of the Attorney General, quoted from Page 271 of the Election Code of the State of New York:

"RESIDENCE—MATTER OF INTENTION.—The question of the place of residence of a voter is largely a matter of intention.

"As a general proposition, it may be stated that the residence required by the Constitution is a place which a person has fixed as a habitation without any present intention of removing therefrom. A residence, once acquired, continues to be the residence of a person until such person absents himself therefrom and locates at another place with the intention of there remaining. Temporary absence, with the purpose of returning, does not effect a change of residence. [Opinion of Attorney General.]

"This point has been thoroughly looked into by the Tammany Hall Law Committee and called to the attention of the leaders of the campaign in every Assembly District.

"Democratic voters can rely upon being protected in their rights. It is not necessary to say that there are no warrants in existence based on this point or on any of McCullagh's imaginary violations of the election law. The talk on this subject is merely another phase of the assault upon the rights of the voters of this city."

BIG REGISTRATION IN NEW JERSEY.

In Some Places It Approximates the Record of 1896.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 26.—Reports received at the headquarters of both political parties show that from end to end of the State the registration for the coming election is notably heavy. Every town heard from had an increased registration, and in many the registration approximates that of 1896, which was the heaviest ever recorded in the State.

This city shows an increase of 12,509 over last year, and comes within 994 of the record made in 1896. In Jersey City 36,100 voters registered, against 25,749 in 1897 and 37,099 in 1896. Trenton falls behind 1896 only a few hundred. Elizabeth, with a few districts missing, shows almost a full registration, and many of the districts exceed the records made in them in 1896. In Paterson the same is true. The scattering reports made from the middle of the State indicate that the farmers are all registered. The returns from the south end of the State say the vote there will be very heavy.

Both parties admit the heaviness of the registration is a surprise. But neither is neglecting to claim the advantage.

McCULLAGH SECURES WARRANTS.

Said to be Preparing 100 Cases for the Grand Jury.

Superintendent of Elections McCullagh had a conference with Magistrate Cornell on the bench of the Centre Street Court yesterday morning, and left the court afterward with a batch of warrants about which neither he nor the Magistrate would say anything.

Superintendent McCullagh also called at the District Attorney's office and secured the adjournment of half a dozen cases of illegal registration which were on the calendar of the Grand Jury. Mr. McCullagh said his deputies had not had the time to make proper investigation. It was said at the District Attorney's office that Mr. McCullagh was preparing 100 cases for the consideration of the Grand Jury.

TRANSPORTS LEAVE MANILA.

Gen. Otis Reports that Conditions Are Improving There.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The following cable dispatch has been received at the War Department from Gen. Otis at Manila:

"Transport City of Para leaves to-day for San Francisco, via Nagasaki. Large mail. Major Whipple, pay, and Lieut. Williams, ordnance, on board. Transports Scandia and Condor still in port. Scandia probably leaves within ten days for San Francisco. Can be utilized for freight purposes. Quiet here, and conditions believed to be improving."

MANILA, Oct. 26.—The American authorities have released some of the Spanish sailors captured during the war.

The authorities at Iloilo have cabled to Madrid, expressing their loyalty to the Spanish Crown.

Astor and Alger Out of the Army.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—In to-day's list of those honorably discharged from the volunteer army appear the names of Lieut. Col. John Jacob Astor and Capt. Frederick M. Alger, the latter the son of the Secretary of War.

GEN. LEE'S ARMY CORPS.

Organization of the Troops Destined to Accompany the Former Consul General to Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—An order has been issued by the War Department for the organization of the Seventh Army Corps, under the command of Major Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, as follows:

CAVALRY BRIGADE—Seventh United States Cavalry; Eighth United States Cavalry.

FIRST DIVISION—First Brigade—First Texas Infantry, Second Louisiana Infantry, Third Nebraska Infantry; Second Brigade—Ninth Illinois Infantry, Second South Carolina Infantry, Fourth Illinois Infantry.

SECOND DIVISION—First Brigade—One Hundred and Sixty-first Indiana Infantry, Second Illinois Infantry, First North Carolina Infantry; Second Brigade—Fourth Virginia Infantry, Forty-ninth Iowa Infantry, Sixth Missouri Infantry.

The following assignments of general officers by the President, and of staff officers by the Secretary of War to the Seventh Corps, are announced:

Major Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, commanding.

Assistant Adjutant General, Lieut. Col Joseph H. Dorst; Assistant Adjutant General, Capt. Edwin St. J. Greble; Chief Quartermaster, Lieut. Col. George E. Pond; Chief Commissary of Subsistence, Lieut. Col. Oliver E. Wood; Chief Surgeon, Lieut. Col. Louis M. Maus; Inspector General, Lieut. Col. Curtis Guild, Jr.; Chief Signal Officer, Lieut. Col. Joseph E. Maxfield; Chief Engineer Officer, Lieut. Col. William R. Livermore; Chief Ordnance Officer, Lieut. Col. Rogers Birnie, Jr.

FIRST DIVISION— Major Gen. J. Warren Keifer, commanding; Assistant Adjutant General, Major William S. Scott; Inspector General, Major John G. Evans; Chief Quartermaster, Major Noble H. Creager; Chief Commissary of Subsistence, Major James M. Moody; Engineer Officer, Major Hugh H. Gordon; Ordnance Officer, Major John L. Chamberlain; Chief Surgeon, Major Jefferson R. Kean.

First Brigade—First Division—Brig. Gen. Loyd Wheaton, commanding. Assistant Adjutant General, Capt. Charles H. McGill; Quartermaster, Capt. Oscar C. Guessaz; Commissary of Subsistence, Capt. James E. B. Stuart; Surgeon, Major George B. Bunn.

Second Brigade—First Division—Brig. Gen. Edward B. Williston, commanding. Assistant Adjutant General, Capt. Jacob E. Bloom; Quartermaster, Capt. George L. Goodale; Commissary of Subsistence, Capt. William B. Hale; Surgeon, Major Francis C. Ford.

SECOND DIVISION—Major Gen. Francis V. Greene, commanding. Assistant Adjutant General, Major Robert E. L. Michie; Inspector General, Major Benjamin H. Cheever; Chief Quartermaster, Major James L. Wilson; Chief Commissary of Subsistence, Major Robert L. Longstreet; Engineer Officer, Major Hugh J. McGrath; Ordnance Officer, Major Frank H. Edmunds; Chief Surgeon, Major George R. Fowler.

First Brigade—Second Division—Brig. Gen. Henry T. Douglas, commanding. Assistant Adjutant General, Capt. Robert G. Paxton; Quartermaster, Capt. Frederick W. Cole; Commissary of Subsistence, Capt. Theodore B. Hacker; Surgeon, Major John G. Davis.

Second Brigade—Second Division—Brig. Gen. Henry C. Hasbrouck, commanding. Assistant Adjutant General, Capt. Hugh D. Wise; Quartermaster, Capt. William G. Ball; Commissary of Subsistence, Capt. James C. Baldridge; Surgeon, Major William S. Bryant.

CAVALRY BRIGADE (Huntsville, Ala.)—Brig. Gen. Louis H. Carpenter, commanding. Assistant Adjutant General, Capt. John E. McMahon; Acting Quartermaster, Lieut. C. J. Symmonds, Seventh Cavalry; Commissary of Subsistence, Capt. William M. Loveland.

OTHER STAFF ASSIGNMENTS.

Selections of Officers for the First, Second, and Fourth Corps.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The following assignments of staff officers to brigades in the First, Second, and Fourth Army Corps have been made by the War Department:

FIRST CORPS.

First Brigade, First Division, Atlanta, Ga.—Assistant Adjutant General—Capt. William F. Hancock; Quartermaster—Capt. Samuel A. Smoke; Commissary of Subsistence—Capt. John M. Tobin; Surgeon—Major John C. F. Martin.

Second Brigade, First Division, Macon, Ga.—Assistant Adjutant General—Capt. Theodosius Botkin; Quartermaster—Capt. Lewis V. Williams; Commissary of Subsistence—Capt. William B. Cowin; Surgeon—Major Charles M. Drake.

Third Brigade, First Division, Macon, Ga.—Assistant Adjutant General—Capt. Sherrill Babcock; Quartermaster—Capt. Samuel Baird; Commissary of Subsistence—Capt. Charles E. Cabell; Surgeon—Major Elmer E. Heg.

First Brigade, Second Division, Columbus, Ga.—Assistant Adjutant General—Capt. Frederick J. Kountz; Quartermaster—Capt. Moses Walton, Jr.; Commissary of Subsistence—Capt. Wilson L. Davenny; Surgeon—Major John L. Macumber.

Second Brigade, Second Division, Americus, Ga.—Assistant Adjutant General—Capt. Willard A. Holbrook; Quartermaster—Capt. Walter Allen; Commissary of Subsistence—Capt. Charles E. Golden; Surgeon—Major Frank Bruso.

Third Brigade, Second Division, Albany, Ga.—Assistant Adjutant General—Capt. William R. Sample; Quartermaster—Capt. Abraham S. Bickham; Commissary of Subsistence—Capt. James C. Grant; Surgeon—Major Robert Burns.

SECOND CORPS.

First Brigade, First Division, Camp Meade, Penn.—Assistant Adjutant General—Capt. Lucien G. Berry; Quartermaster—Capt. Laurence C. Baker; Commissary of Subsistence—Capt. John Landstreet; Surgeon—Major William T. Wakeman.

Second Brigade, First Division.—Assistant Adjutant General—Capt. Arthur F. Cosby; Quartermaster—Capt. John C. Breckinridge; Commissary of Subsistence—Capt. Morton J. Henry; Surgeon—Major Henry I. Raymond.

Third Brigade, First Division.—Assistant Adjutant General—Capt. A. Wilson Norris; Quartermaster—Capt. Giles N. Holden; Commissary of Subsistence—Capt. Harlow L. Street; Surgeon—Major William B. Banister.

First Brigade, Second Division.—Assistant Adjutant General—Capt. James A. Colvin; Quartermaster—Capt. Chester B. Worthington; Commissary of Subsistence—Capt. Frank H. Lord; Surgeon—Major Philip Wales.

Second Brigade, Second Division.—Assistant Adjutant General—Capt. Daniel B. Devere; Quartermaster—Capt. Richard J. Fanning; Commissary of Subsistence—Capt. Joseph N. Dubarry, U.; Surgeon—Major Joseph K. Weaver.

Third Brigade, Second Division.—Assistant Adjutant General—Capt. Robert Sewell; Quartermaster—Capt. Edwin F. Barrett; Commissary of Subsistence—Capt. Orson Pettijohn; Surgeon—Major Charles R. Parke.

First Brigade, Third Division.—Assistant Adjutant General—Capt. William E. Horton; Quartermaster—Capt. Thomas H. Cavanaugh; Commissary of Subsistence—Capt. Carroll Mercer; Surgeon—Major William L. Kneedler.

Second Brigade, Third Division.—Assistant Adjutant General—Capt. Charles G. Treat; Quartermaster—Capt. William K. Alexander; Commissary of Subsistence—Capt. Don A. Dodge; Surgeon—Major William F. De Niedman.

FOURTH CORPS.

First Brigade, First Division, Huntsville, Ala.—Assistant Adjutant General—Capt. Gordon Voorhies; Quartermaster—Capt. George S. Cartwright; Commissary of Subsistence—Capt. James E. Jenkins; Surgeon—Major James D. Glennan.

Second Brigade, First Division, Huntsville, Ala.—Assistant Adjutant General—Capt. John C. Gilmore, Jr.; Quartermaster—Capt. Harry B. Chamberlin; Commissary of Subsistence—Capt. John P. Teagardon; Surgeon—Major William P. Kendall.

First Brigade, Second Division, Anniston, Ala.—Assistant Adjutant General—Capt. Francis B. Harrison; Quartermaster—Capt. William M. Ekin; Commissary of Subsistence—Capt. Winslow S. Lincoln; Surgeon—Major Samuel G. Armstrong.

Second Brigade, Second Division, Anniston, Ala.—Assistant Adjutant General—Capt. James K. Thompson; Quartermaster—Capt. Edwin R. Butler; Commissary of Subsistence—Capt. George B. McCallum; Surgeon—Major John P. Dodge.

Cavalry Brigade, Huntsville, Ala.—Assistant Adjutant General—Capt. Charles D. Rhodes; Quartermaster—Capt. Marion M. McMillan; Commissary of Subsistence—Capt. Salmon F. Dutton; Surgeon—Major Henry H. Lee.

The officers named, who are now on duty with the brigades to which they are assigned, will accompany the troops to their new stations. Those not now with the brigades to which assigned will proceed to the places designated as the stations of their respective brigades and report for duty there on Nov. 1, 1898, or as soon thereafter as practicable.

SPANISH COLONEL A THIEF.

Cuban Planter's Oxen Confiscated in Violation of Blanco's Decree.

HAVANA, Oct. 26.—During these last few weeks Spanish rule in the island has been marked by unbridled corruption and license on the part of every man in power.

One of the most blatant instances is that of a Spanish Colonel, who, in open violation of Gen. Blanco's decree forbidding the confiscation of cattle, went last week to a rich tobacco planter in the Province of Pinar del Rio, and, under threat of force, took a hundred yoke of oxen, pretending that he needed food for his hungry men.

The planter set a trap for the Colonel. He sent an emissary with an offer to buy cattle from the officer, who sold him fifty yoke and gave him a bill of sale. With this documentary evidence the planter made a formal protest to Gen. Hernandez de Velasco, Spanish Military Governor of the province, who shrugged his shoulders, replying that it was an obvious theft, but that he could do nothing.

Spaniards Would Enlist in Our Army.

HAVANA, Oct. 26.—The United States Evacuation Commissioners are daily visited by Spanish officers, who wish to enter the United States service. All such requests have been met with a negative. In view of this it was thought that the applications would cease, but, on the contrary, two or three Spanish officers put in an appearance daily at the Hotel Trocha with the same proposition.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup Cures constant coughing. A simple cough is bad enough; but a chronic cough is dangerous. Take advice, use Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup and be cured. 25c.

CUBANS WANT TO GOVERN

Army's View Is that They Should Assume Control When the Spaniards Leave.

AN OFFER BY RIOS REFUSED

Proposed that 2,000 of His Soldiers Should Help Preserve Order in Manzanillo—No Disarmament, No Rations, Wood's Fiat.

SANTIAGO, Oct. 26.—Some of the Cubans here consider that the United States is treating its allies badly in not allowing the Cuban forces to remain armed. They contend that the Cuban soldiers, who have been fighting for three years, who speak the language of the country, and who know its conditions are better fitted for garrison duty that "untrained volunteers."

The Cuban General, Mayia Rodriguez, virtually voices the sentiment of the Cuban Army when he says:

"We thank the United States for the assistance it has given us, but the time has now arrived when Cubans should be placed in the highest offices, and should prepare to take over the island on the departure of the Spanish."

Cuban extremists here are jubilant at the reported attitude of the Cuban Assembly at Santa Cruz del Sur, where the delegates, while expressing their gratitude to the Americans, practically demand a distinctive Cuban Government. The Cuban moderates, on the other hand, regret this stand, thinking it best for the United States authorities to continue in charge of affairs for a year, at least, so as to set things going, and to prevent any complications with foreign Governments.

Those who advocate annexation to the United States are extremely anxious as to the outcome. A prominent Cuban now employed under our Government, himself a moderate and well able to judge of the feeling in Santiago, says these three parties are well defined and would probably poll about equally, but that, in the event of the extremists endeavoring to force the issue, a majority of the moderates would join the annexationists.

The Foreign Consuls are considering the advisability of appealing to the powers to prevent a too hasty recognition of the Cuban Government.

Major Pettit, in command of the United States troops at Manzanillo, and Military Governor of the city, telegraphed to-day that the Cuban Gen. Rios offers 2,000 armed men to assist the Americans in preserving order, merely asking rations in return. Gen. Wood sent the following reply:

"Certainly not. The only conditions on which rations are to be given are the complete disarmament and disbandment of the Cubans."

THE MARIA TERESA COMING.

Former Spanish Warship Will Leave Guantanamo on Sunday.

SANTIAGO, Oct. 26.—The Infanta Maria Teresa will leave Guantanamo on Sunday next for the United States.

She will go under her own steam, but accompanied by the Vulcan, which will be prepared to render any assistance necessary.

Hotel Wanted in Santiago.

SANTIAGO, Oct. 26.—Gen. Wood is considering the advisability of granting a hotel license to any responsible applicant who would undertake to establish a first-class house in Santiago.

Santiago Customs Receipts.

SANTIAGO, Oct. 26.—The Santiago customs receipts for September were $39,233.81. It is expected that the receipts for this month will exceed $100,000.

SPANISH TROOPS UNPAID.

Bitter Feeling Among the Soldiers—Employes of Havana Civil Departments Clamoring for Salaries.

HAVANA, Oct. 26.—The bitter feeling among the Spanish troops against the Government for not paying them is increasing daily and menaces possible outbreaks, entailing serious trouble before long. The Ordon Publico forces, who, as the name indicates, are entrusted with maintaining order in the city, constitute the most seditious and turbulent element. At first the Government proposed to pay only those who were discharged. Then, after protest, it offered to pay all by promissory notes. A proposal which was refused. No cash settlement has been made and the entire body expresses its dissatisfaction openly.

Yesterday eighty irregulars, Movillzados, from the Camajuani Regiment, arrived here and went to the Palace to demand pay. Their attitude before Gen. Blanco was such that he ordered them to be taken to the Cabanas Prison, on pretext of being fed there; but they have not been allowed to leave the prison and, to all intents and purposes, are under arrest. Twenty-one members of the Guardia Civil of this province also presented themselves at the Palace to demand payment. They arrived just as the Movillzados were leaving for Cabanas Prison and met Gen. Blanco's aide, who threatened to send them there also. The threat had the desired effect and they left the Palace without further trouble.

These incidents prove the real feeling of the troops. The possibility of an outbreak is confirmed in private conversations with the men, who threaten riot if they are ordered to embark without payment.

The demand for overdue salaries has taken an active and aggressive form in the municipal departments. Beside the mobs who daily infest the office of the Mayor clamoring for pay, threatening every variety of personal violence, and even drawing weapons, as happened one day last week, there are many individual instances of a more or less sensational character. One of the victims, an employe of the city, named Rodriguez Casares, entered the Mayor's office on Monday morning to insist upon a settlement. The Marquis d'Esteban refused, and made some excuse not entirely satisfactory to the claimant, who slapped the Mayor's face, following up the slap with a couple of well-directed blows. The attendants hustled Casares out of the building. The Mayor refused to prosecute, and endeavored to hush the matter up. The story leaked out, however, and gave rise to a good deal of unfavorable comment at the expense of the Mayor, though his friends applauded his coolness and self-restraint in not returning the blows.

Yesterday Gen. Blanco issued the following general order:

"Having received by cable on Oct. 17 a communication from the Minister of War at Madrid announcing that the troops will be paid and discharged upon their arrival in Spain, I have resolved to suspend—until the Minister of War replies to an inquiry I have since made—all further discharges, pursuant to my order of Oct. 4, of troops desiring to remain in the island."

STARVATION IN CUBA.

Miss Barton Asks the President of the Government's Intentions.

Miss Clara Barton, who has had charge of the Red Cross work in Cuba, has addressed a letter to President McKinley in which she says that there is still great suffering in Cuba, but if the Government intends to take charge of the relief work the Red Cross will retire from the field.

She expresses willingness to remain, however, if it is the President's wish. No answer to her communication has yet been made. Meantime the work of the Red Cross is being continued in Cuba.

In a letter received yesterday by Stephen E. Barton, Chairman of the Central Cuban Relief Committee, G. W. Hyatt, Red Cross agent at Guanabacoa, near Havana, says:

The state of misery and starvation and sickness is on the increase. All of the American Commission are entirely with me in this opinion. Dr. Gastamedo, in charge of the hospital here, and the Sisters of the same, called on me immediately on my arrival, to see if they could not get some assistance. They have had no help since I left them on April 9.

We not only have the reconcentrados, whose ranks death has thinned out by the thousands, but we have the once respectable and self-supporting class, who are suffering everything and dying for the want of food. They could not go along the street and feed from garbage barrels to eke out a miserable life for a short time; nor could they beg in the streets, passing the day sitting on the sidewalks or in doorways, but could only live in despair until death came. I could give the name of an American, long a resident of Havana, a contractor of public works, who lately died in his room of starvation.

The Verdict

of the American people, after years of testing, is in favor of

Londonderry Lithia Water

as possessing all the attributes of purity, flavor, and sparkle that go to make a perfect table water.

Sold by all dealers in mineral waters, and in every hotel and club in America.

(BOTH STILL AND SPARKLING.)

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

The extension of leave of absence granted Second Lieut. John B. Schoeffel, Ninth Infantry, is further extended two months on account of sickness.

First Lieut. James T. Hardy, Ninth New York Volunteer Infantry, will proceed without delay to New York City and join his regiment.

The following-named officers of the United States Volunteers are honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect Nov. 1: Lieut. Col. John Jacob Astor, Inspector General; Capt. James H. McMillan, Assistant Quartermaster; Capt. Frederick M. Alger, Assistant Adjutant General.

Leave of absence for one month is granted Second Lieut. E. L. Hess, Third Illinois Volunteer Infantry, on account of sickness.

The extension of sick leave of absence granted First Lieut. Charles O. Brokaw, Second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, is further extended one month on account of sickness.

The leave of absence heretofore granted Capt. John J. Lambern, Third Nebraska Volunteer Infantry, is extended one month on account of sickness.

The following-named officers will report to Col. Charles C. Byrne, Assistant Surgeon General, meet at Governors Island, New York City, at meet at Governor's Island, New York City, at such times as they may be required by the board for examination as to their fitness for promotion: Capt. Edward Z. Steever, Third Cavalry; First Lieut. Frederick Perkins, Eighth Infantry; First Lieut. Maurr Nichols, Seventh Infantry.

Capt. Frank L. Polk, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, will repair from Puerto Rico to Washington, accompanied by his authorized clerk, for the purpose of settling his accounts. Capt. Polk is honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect Nov. 20.

The leave of absence on Surgeon's certificate of disability granted First Lieut. Carter P. Johnson, Tenth Cavalry, is extended two months on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

First Lieut. Arthur W. Orton, Fifth Volunteer Infantry, now on leave of absence on account of sickness, will proceed Nov. 1 from Atlanta to Santiago, and report to the commanding officer of his regiment.

Second Lieut. William W. Bryant, Sixty-ninth New York Volunteer Infantry, is honorably discharged the service of the United States.

Major John G. Ballance, Inspector General, United States Volunteers, will proceed from Knoxville, Tenn., to Macon, Ga., via Galesburg, Ill.

The following-named officers, having tendered their resignations, are honorably discharged the service of the United States: Capt. Reuben M. Rose, Third Connecticut Volunteer Infantry; First Lieut. Edward W Jones, Two Hundred and Second New York Volunteer Infantry, to take effect Nov. 1.

First Lieut. Henry W. Parker, Adjutant Twenty-first Kansas Volunteer Infantry, is honorably discharged the service at his own request on tender of resignation, to enable him to accept an appointment as First Lieutenant in the Twelfth New York Volunteer Infantry.

Lieut. Col. Rogers Birnie, Chief Ordnance Officer United States Volunteers, having reported to the Adjutant General of the Army, will proceed to Jacksonville, via Savannah, and resume his duties as Chief Ordnance Officer, Seventh Army Corps.

Capt. William M. Coulling, Assistant Quartermaster United States Volunteers, now in New York City, is appointed Inspector to inspect coal on the Quartermaster's transports Massachusetts, Mobile, and Mohawk, and for this purpose will proceed to Philadelphia and Bath, under such instructions as he may receive from the Quartermaster General of the Army.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Thomas S. Lowe will proceed at once from Fort Apache, Arizona, to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty.

Navy.

Paymaster's Additional Clerk A. Reynard is appointed to assist to settle accounts of the Helena.

The appointment of Paymaster's Assistant Clerk H. J. Longley is revoked when Assistant Paymaster J. H. Merriam is detached from the Helena.

Assistant Engineer A. M. Proctor's order detaching him from the Gloucester and ordering him to the navy yard, Norfolk, is revoked.

Chief Engineer H. S. Ross's order of Oct. 14, detaching him from the San Francisco and ordering him to the Minneapolis, and also to duty in connection with the machinery of the Columbia and the order of Oct. 20, detaching him from the Minneapolis and ordering him to the Columbia are revoked; when detached from the San Francisco Mr. Ross is ordered to the Newark.

Lieut. M. K. Schwenk, retired, is detached from the Vermont Nov. 15 and ordered home.

Lieut. C. W. Jungen is ordered to the Vermont Nov. 15.

Lieut. R. L. Russell is detached from the New Orleans and ordered home to wait orders.

Sailmaster T. B. White is ordered to be retired Nov. 3.

Rear Admiral J. N. Miller is ordered to be retired Nov. 22.

Sailmaster W. Redstone, retired, is detached from the receiving r

THE RACES AT AQUEDUCT

Rain and Fog Combined to Spoil a Promising Card.

SENSATIONAL WON WITH EASE

Nothing Could Be Seen of the Horses in This Race or in the Third Until They Were Almost to the Wire.

Racing in the rain at any place, and with any class of horses in the fields, is usually unsatisfactory, and at Aqueduct yesterday, where, in spite of Track Superintendent "Bob" Tucker's careful attention, the track was almost a sea of mud, and where the rain beat in on the spectators in the grand stand, racing was decidedly disagreeable. To add to the unpleasant conditions, a dense fog settled down over the track just before the horses were called to the post for the third race, and that race and the succeeding one were run under cover of the fog, and nothing could be seen of the horses until they were within a furlong of home. The first the spectators saw of the third race was the dim silhouette of H. Martin on Strangest, and a second after that appeared, Strangest had won easily by two lengths. Camotop, a 100 to 1 shot, finished second.

The mile-and-a-sixteenth handicap was a gift for Sensational, for no horse is more at home on a sloppy track than he, and he presumably led all the way, for he was first past the grand stand at the start, and when the field emerged from the fog he was still in front and galloping. As good as 10 to 1 was bet against his chances at the start, but at post time he was quoted at 2 to 1. There was a shout of anger from those who bet on Kirkwood in the fifth race, when Diminutive's number was run up as the winner, for to many it appeared as if Kirkwood had won. He seemed to have gotten up in time to have made it at least a dead heat, but the judges decided that Diminutive had won by a head.

Trillo, the opening favorite, gave way to old Harry Reed in the speculation about the sixth race, but the old sprinter was badly handled by Turner, who got him into numerous pockets, and he could do no better than finish second, after making up a lot of ground in the stretch. Trillo won easily enough by a length and a half, and Midlight, an added starter, was third. Marsian and Bardella were winners in their respective races.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished, and the betting against each of the starters, are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—For mares three years old and upward, which have not won $500 in 1897 or 1898; selling allowances. By subscription of $5 each, with $400 added, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. One mile. Time—1:45.
1—Bardella, Mackay & McCue's b. f., 3 years, by The Bard-Ella Lakeland, 105 pounds, 1 to 2 and out.....(Maher)
2—Her Own, Mrs. W. C. Daly's br. f., 4, 103, 4 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(O'Connor)
3—Vanessa, Mrs. M. C. Lyle's br. f., 4, 106, 10 to 1.....(Turner)
Chenille, 98, 5 to 1, (J. Daly;) Fennetta, 90, 40 to 1, (Moody;) Come Quick, 95, 60 to 1, (Lambley,) and Sister Stella, 103, 30 to 1, (Jones,) also ran and finished in the order named.
Won easily by two lengths; a length and a half between second and third.
SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. By subscription of $5 each, with $400 added, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. One mile and forty yards. Time—1:48.
1—Marsian, P. S. P. Randolph's ch. g., 5 years, by Blue Eyes-Missive, 103 pounds, 5 to 2 and 1 to 3.....(O'Leary)
2—Estaca, J. C. Quinn's b. c., 4, 106, 2 to 5 and out.....(H. Martin)
3—Merlin, W. C. Daly's b. c., 3, 96, 15 to 1.....(O'Connor)
4—Black Dude, J. White's blk. g., 3, 106, 60 to 1.....(McDermott)
Won easily by four lengths; a length between second and third.
THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds which have not won $400; selling allowances. By subscription of $5 each, with $400 added, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Five and a half furlongs. Time—1:08 1-5.
1—Strangest, T. B. Alexander's b. c., by Knight of Ellerslie-Dearest, 102 pounds, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(H. Martin)
2—Camotop, Kensico Stable's br. c., 102, 100 to 1 and 40 to 1.....(Cunningham)
3—Leando, F. V. Alexander's ch. c., 102, 5 to 2.....(Clawson)
Hold-Up, 94, 30 to 1, (McCue;) Tyran, 101, 4 to 1, (O'Leary;) Lepida, 99, 10 to 1, (O'Connor;) Water Girl, 98, 4 to 1, (Maher;) Abide, 98, 12 to 1, (Weber;) Bessie Taylor, 99, 5 to 1, (McCue;) Parker Bruce, 102, (Songer;) Grievance, 103, (Spencer,) and The Gardner, 112, (Cowman,) also ran and finished in the order named.
Won easily by two lengths; a head between second and third.
FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. By subscription of $5 each, with $500 added, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:52 2-5.
1—Sensational, W. C. Daly's b. g., 3 years, by Sensation-Happy Days, 102 pounds, 11 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(O'Connor)
2—Myth, Mrs. F. J. Kittleman's ch. g., 4, 93, 10 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Weber)
3—Sanders, F. V. Alexander's b. c., 3, 116, 6 to 5.....(Maher)
4—Handpress, P. J. Dwyer's b. c., 3, 99, 4 to 1.....(Clawson)
Won easily by a length and a half; six lengths between second and third.
FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances. By subscription of $5 each, with $400 added, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. About seven furlongs. Time—1:27 1-5.
1—Diminutive, J. McLaughlin's b. f., by Sir Dixon-Merdin, 109 pounds, even money and 1 to 4.....(Clawson)
2—Kirkwood, F. F. Barrett & Co.'s ch. c., 102, 5 to 2 and 7 to 10.....(Maher)
3—Tendresse, J. Rowe & Co.'s ch. f., 103, 20 to 1.....(McCue)
Holden, 107, 100 to 1, (Cunningham;) Gaze, 98, 3 to 1, (Martin,) and Passaic, 95, 40 to 1, (Songer,) also ran and finished in the order named.
Won in a drive by a head; eight lengths between second and third.
SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, which have not won since July 1; selling allowances. By subscription of $5 each, with $400 added, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:17.
1—Trillo, L. O. Appleby's b. c., 3 years, by Tristan-Fiona, 104 pounds, 5 to 2 and 4 to 5.....(Spencer)
2—Harry Reed, M. F. Dwyer's br. g., 6, 109, 6 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Turner)
3—Midlight, Mrs. F. J. Kittleman's b. c., 4, 112, 6 to 1.....(Clawson)
Athy, 109, 30 to 1, (Doggett;) Surrogate, 106, 100 to 1, (Lambley;) Billali, 106, 30 to 1, (O'Connor;) Prince Huckland, 99, 30 to 1, (McCue;) Teller, 101, 150 to 1, (Weber;) Hanwell, 118, 15 to 1, (Cunningham;) Bombarden, 106, 100 to 1, (Songer,) and Orthos, 101, 100 to 1, (Moody,) also ran and finished in the order named.
Won easily by a length and a half; three lengths between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. About seven furlongs.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Tabouret	110	Hanwell	103
Bona Dea	105	Blarney Stone	102
L'Alouetta	105	Blissful	101
Judge Wardell	105	Mizpah	100
Headlight II.	103	Midlight	100
Doggett	103	Ten Spot	95

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds; selling. One mile and forty yards.

Blueaway	111	Oxnard	106
Bardella	108	Charagrace	103
Black Dude	107	Ruby Lips	103
Glenoine	106	Stay Sail	88
Filament	106		

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, that have not won $1,000 in 1898. One mile.

Continental	116	Danforth	101
Tinge	109	Bardella	98
Swiftmas	108	Oxnard	96

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

Counsellor Weinberg	112	Bessie Taylor	97
Rusher	110	Federal	95
Hilee	107	Sir Christopher	90
Claroba	100	Exit	88

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile and a quarter.

Doggett	110	Elin	102
Free Lance	106	Squan	101
Marshall	106	James Monroe	99
Banquo II.	104	Oxnard	98
Knight of the Garter	104	Gun Metal	88

SIXTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; selling. Five and a half furlongs.

Foolhardy	107	St. Sophia	101
Compensation	104	Sol	101
Little Jess	101	Al. Reeves	98
Happy Knack	101	Miss Order	98
Impartial	101	Chivalrous	93
Sly Boy	101	Chanler	93

THE RACES AT NEWMARKET.

Tod Sloane Wins Two Stakes, but Is Left at the Post with the Prince's Nunsuch.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—At the second day's racing of the Newmarket Houghton Meeting to-day, the Lorillard-Beresford Stable's bay colt Dominie II., ridden by Tod Sloane, won the Cheveley Stakes. This race is of 20 sovereigns each, 5 sovereigns forfeit, with 200 sovereigns added, for two-year-olds, the second to receive 50 sovereigns out of the stakes; entrance, 3 sovereigns. Seven horses ran over the Rouse Course.

A Selling Plate, for two-year-olds, was won by Mr. Leopold de Rothschild's brown filly Miss Bounce. Ethel, with Sloane up, finished second, and Mr. A. D. Shafto's bay filly Cynisca was third, in a field of twelve horses. The betting was 7 to 2 against Ethel.

The New Nursery Plate was won by Mr. Bonner's Gaiety filly, by Rose Winslow. The Lorillard-Beresford Stable's bay gelding Manatee, ridden by Tod Sloane, was unplaced. This event is of 300 sovereigns, by subscription of 10 sovereigns each, 5 sovereigns forfeit, for two-year-olds.

The Second Welter Handicap was won by Sir R. Waldie Griffiths's three-year-old brown filly St. Ia, ridden by Tod Sloane. This race is of 300 sovereigns, by subscription of 5 sovereigns each, and 5 sovereigns extra for starters, the second to receive 30 sovereigns out of the plate. Thirteen horses ran over the Abingdon Mile.

Mr. H. O. White's six-year-old chestnut mare Georgic, by Clan Stewart, out of Mizapore, won the Cambridgeshire Stakes. This event is a handicap of 25 sovereigns each, 10 sovereigns forfeit, with 500 sovereigns added, and 100 sovereigns for the second, the third to save his stake; distance, the New Cambridgeshire Course, (last mile and a distance of Across the Flat.) There were twenty-six horses in this race, and the betting was 40 to 1 against Georgic, 40 to 1 against Dinna Forget, and 50 against Hawfinch.

Owing to a bad start, the Prince of Wales's Nunsuch, ridden by Sloane; Sir J. Miller's Pinfold, and Mr. E. J. Percy's Kopley were left at the post.

Georgic took the lead at "the bushes" and maintained first place to the finish, winning easily by a length and a half. The betting was 7 to 1 against Nunsuch.

The trouble at the post was caused by Nun Nicer and Succoth bolting. This led to a wretched start, and Nunsuch, Kopley, and Pinfold were left far in the rear.

PRINCETON WINS AT FOOTBALL.

Pennsylvania State College Defeated After Hard Fight 5 to 0.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 26.—Pennsylvania State College held the Princeton players down to 5 points in a game this afternoon that exceeded in fierceness any struggle the Tigers have been through this season. Princeton scored a touch-down in the first half, with very little opposition from the team from the State College. After that the boys from Bellefonte not only kept the Tigers away from their goal, but most of the playing was in Princeton territory.

The State College employed the University of Pennsylvania "guards back play" almost entirely, and gained during the whole game almost fifty yards through the Princeton line by this. The reason for the smallness of the score and Princeton's poor showing in the second half was due largely to the fact that the field was almost as wet as a duck pond, and that a strong wind blew directly against Wheeler's punting. Most of the gains on the part of the Tigers were made by end runs by Reiter and Ayres. The latter was credited with the only touch-down.

The line-up was as follows:

Princeton.	Position.	Penn. State.
Palmer	Left end	Ruble
Geer	Left tackle	Ross
Growdis	Left guard	Randolph
Booth	Centre	Murray
Edwards	Right guard	Scholl
Hillebrand	Right tackle	P. Miller
Palmer	Right end	Farr
Duncan	Quarter back	Heckle
Reiter	Left half back	D. Miller
Ayres	Right half back	Hewitt
Wheeler	Full back	Cure

Wesleyan, 28; Amherst, 0.

AMHERST, Oct. 26.—The Wesleyan team defeated Amherst at football this afternoon for the second time this season. The score of to-day's game was 28 to 0.

THE BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.

Arnold Defeats Mial and Tobias Wins from Servatius.

Another interesting game was played last night in the amateur billiard tournament at the Ives Billiard Parlor, W. J. Arnold defeating L. L. Mial of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, one of the scratch men, by one hundred points. Arnold seems to have found an easy place in the tournament, he being one of the low score men, having to play but 200 points to complete a game. In all but last night's game he has won by more than his handicap. Mial did not play up to his true form last night until it was too late to win. Arnold, until the last ten innings, held his own with the Knickerbocker Athletic Club expert, who at times made some difficult all around the table shots.

The afternoon game resulted in an easy victory for Florian Tobias, who defeated L. A. Servatius by a score of 215 to 99. Servatius was to have played 200 points. The games to-day will be between W. Gershell, 200, and F. Poggenberg, 300, and L. L. Mial, 300, and L. A. Servatius, 200. The scores follow:

F. TOBIAS, (215)—3 5 0 0 0 7 3 0 1 1 4 1 0 2 6 1 0 19 2 8 8 0 2 13 1 0 0 0 0 7 1 1 0 5 6 4 1 0 2 1 1 1 5 15 0 4 0 2 0 1 3 8 9 1 11 0 2. Total, 215 Average, 3 53-54. Highest run, 19.

L. A. SERVATIUS, (200)—5 0 0 0 0 4 0 0 0 1 2 0 0 4 1 0 0 0 2 4 1 2 1 0 9 1 0 2 3 6 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 6 4 9 0 0 0 0 4 1 0 0 1 1 0. Total, 99. Average, 1 46-53. Highest run, 12.

W. J. ARNOLD, (200)—3 3 0 7 1 9 7 4 0 12 15 13 0 11 22 1 0 2 10 2 4 1 4 6 3 4 4 0 2 1 0 3 0 0 2 1 10 0 2 10 5 7. Total, 200. Average, 4 36-41. Highest run, 22.

L. L. MIAL, (200)—1 0 1 3 16 3 0 2 3 19 6 1 2 8 14 6 4 2 4 8 0 0 10 7 3 0 0 3 8 6 0 6 4 0 21 5 0 0 10 1 3. Total, 200. Average, 4 36-41. Highest run, 21.

NEW YORK YACHT CLUB.

Meeting This Evening Likely to be an Interesting One.

The meeting of the New York Yacht Club, to be held this evening, promises to be a very interesting one. It has been proposed that the annual dues be raised from $25 to $50, and some opposition is expected to the amendment to the by-laws.

Those who oppose the amendment want to know what the club intends to give for the extra money, and it has been intimated by some that the scheme is to make the club more exclusive. The committee on a site for a new clubhouse is to make a report, and while nothing is definitely known of the nature of this report, it has been intimated that the club is to have a shore house, and the extra dues are wanted to maintain this house.

BALLET GIRLS SWINDLED.

Thirty-five of Them Accuse Two Alleged Theatrical Agents.

Yorkville Police Court presented a gay appearance yesterday morning. There were thirty-five young women present, all of them candidates for the ballet and chorus, who in their eager desire to secure situations had been swindled out of $3 each. John Doyle of 237 East Twenty-seventh Street, Charles Dandolph of 165 East Twenty-seventh Street, and John Maxie of 237 East Twenty-seventh Street were the prisoners.

Several of the young women testified. They all told the same story. They saw in a paper an advertisement for ballet girls, with the admonition that they were "wanted quick." When the girls applied they found Doyle and Randolph at the place designated. Engagements of thirty-two weeks were promised to all of them. All that was required was $3 deposit to insure the safe return of costumes. They all paid the $3. Afterward they found out they were defrauded. None of the girls implicated Maxie, and he was discharged. Doyle and Randolph were held by Magistrate Meade in $500 each for trial.

A stately brunette made the Magistrate blush by expressing her opinion of him audibly, as follows: "I think he's real nice."

Some of the girls came from New England, and many have been taken care of by the matrons of the various police stations. One girl came from Indiana and several from New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

Morello's Suit Against Mr. MacKubin.

Inquiry made at the Calumet Club yesterday regarding the suit of $701.89 for unpaid board brought in the City Court by Morello, the restaurant proprietor in West Twenty-ninth Street, against Charles C. MacKubin, developed the fact that Mr. MacKubin had not been a member of the club for over two years past. Morello alleges in his complaint that Mr. MacKubin had occupied a room in his hotel from March 28, 1894, to Jan. 10, 1895, and had contracted a bill of $1,401.89 for room, meals, drinks, and messenger service, of which he had paid $700. Mr. MacKubin denies that he is at all indebted to the plaintiff. He is well connected in Baltimore, being related to the Carrolls of Carrollton, but has lived in New York for the past five years.

Jersey Trolley Lines Consolidate.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 26.—The Brunswick Traction Company, which controls all the trolley lines in Middlesex County, and also lines in Somerset and Union Counties, has been merged with the New York and Philadelphia Traction Company, Judge Gottfried Krueger of Newark, Andrew Radel of Bridgeport, and E. H. Radel of New Brunswick have purchased a controlling interest in the New York and Philadelphia Company. J. Blair MacAfee, Vice President of the New York and Philadelphia Company, will retain his office, and his company will be operated under the direction of the Brunswick Company.

Wall Paper. Immense assortment, containing all that is new in high grade papers, at about cost of manufacture.

WALL PAPER, white back, in fine combinations, good quality, per roll, 4

WALL PAPER, suitable for the dining room, bedroom, hall and parlor, with borders to match, in a great variety of artistic designs, per roll, 6

WALL PAPER, a special lot that could be used for any kind of a room, per roll, 12

WALL PAPER, finely embossed, good selection of colors, per roll, 18

(2D FL., ANNEX, REAR.)

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

R. H. Macy and Co.

BOTH SIDES OF 14TH ST., (Running from 13th to 15th St.,) SIXTH AVE.

Special Sale of Bedding. Made to your order—Our own factory is here ready to supply you at short notice and at prices lower than elsewhere; best workmanship and materials guaranteed.

ALL HAIR MATTRESSES, full size, our own make, in one part, and covered with A. C. A. tick, special at 5.99

SPRINGS of heavy woven wire, in all sizes and adapted to iron or wooden beds, 1.74

Having received another shipment of South American hair, we are enabled to offer full size 40 pound mattresses, made in our own factory, in one or two parts, covered with extra heavy A. C. A. tick, 11.99

IRON BEDS, in white enamel, in all sizes, and brass trimmed. These beds insure absolute cleanliness, positive comfort and enduring satisfaction, 1.98

(IN ANNEX.)

Furniture Attractions.

MORRIS CHAIRS, frames in solid oak or mahogany finish, reversible velour cushions, in many different colors, complete at 5.99

All hair Couches, with four rows of deep Turkish tufting and tufted sides, all spring edge, very heavily fringed, upholstered to order in your choice of colors in corduroy or velour, 11.99

LARGE TURKISH ARM CHAIRS or ROCKERS, with spring arms, extra high back and head rest. The most comfortable and beautiful chair of its kind, upholstered to order in your choice of colors, in velour and corduroy, 17.89

TURKISH CHAIRS or ROCKERS, same style as above, only upholstered in damask or fine quality silk brocatelle, 21.49

(IN ANNEX.)

PARLOR SUITES.—We continue our sale of these suites, comprising fifty designs in frame and overstuffed, 3 and 5 piece sets, and varying in price from 12.49 to 249.99

NATURAL PREPARED PALMS for home decoration, four feet high and set in beautiful colored jardinieres, offered at the low price of 1.99

Offering of Fine Rugs. To make room for new importations we place on sale the balance of our stock of best quality Japanese Rugs at the following low prices: 6x9 feet, $3.89; 9x9, $5.74; 7.6x10.6, $6.98; 9x12, $8.98.

SMYRNA JUTE RUGS, Reversible, 6x9 feet, $4.74; 7 ft. 6 in.x10 ft. 6 in., 6.98

SMYRNA RUGS, best quality, in new assortment of sizes, 6x6 feet, $10.63; 5x8, $11.24; 9x9, 25.72

(8D FL., MAIN BUILD., REAR.)

Ribbon Values. High grade all silk Moire Antique Taffeta Ribbon, of extra lustre and beautiful finish, in pink, light blue, cardinal, sage, cerise, navy and brown.

3¼ in. wide, worth 28c. a yard, at 19

4 in. wide, worth 35c. a yard, at 23

5 in wide, worth 40c. a yard, at 27

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., CENTRE.)

Untrimmed Hat Value. Ladies' Hats of Black Velvet, in a variety of up-to-date shapes, advertised elsewhere as being made of silk velvet, our price 84

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

Ladies' & Misses' Mackintoshes.

LADIES' MACKINTOSHES, wool Cashmere, double texture, with plaid lining, have two capes with velvet collar, and come in navy blue, brown or black, 2.89

LADIES' MACKINTOSHES, wool Cashmere, double texture, with plaid lining and having very full double breasted cape (174 inches), 3.99

LADIES' MACKINTOSHES, wool Cashmere, double texture, lined with changeable silk or black, with one very full double breasted cape (222 inch sweep), 5.99

MISSES' MACKINTOSHES, Cashmere finish, double texture and with one cape. They are in all sizes, at 1.39

MISSES' MACKINTOSHES, wool Cashmere, double texture, have plaid lining and two capes with velvet collar. In all sizes, at 2.49

(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

Portieres and Table Covers. Very special line of these home beautifiers at extremely low prices.

TAPESTRY PORTIERES, fringed top and bottom, of full length and width, goods that always sell elsewhere at 3.75 per pair, here at 1.98

TAPESTRY PORTIERES, extra fine quality, some with and some without fringe, some of which formerly sold at 5.75 per pair, at 2.99

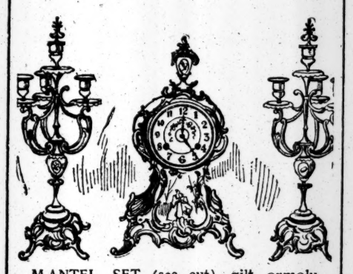
TAPESTRY PANELS, 50 inches wide, 3 yards long, fully worth 6.75 each, at 2.48

TAPESTRY COVERS for couches, with knotted fringe, usually sold elsewhere at 4.75 each, at 2.99

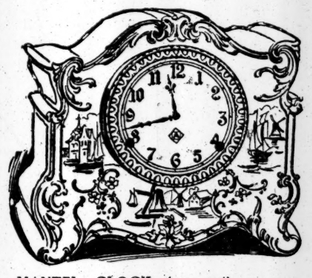
TABLE COVERS, French Jute Velour, figured centres, two yards square, same as formerly sold at 9.99 each, at 6.99

(3D FL., MAIN BUILD., REAR.)

Clocks and Sets. The display in our clock department is of special interest to those wanting a clock or mantel set.



MANTEL SET (see cut), gilt ormolu, Dresden painted china panels with four-light candelabra, set complete, 18.23



MANTEL CLOCK (see cut), large size, blue delft, 3.97

MANTEL CLOCKS, marbleized, several styles with fancy dials, your choice, 4.97

(2D FLOOR, MAIN BUILDING.)

Rich Cut Glass. At no previous season has our display of Cut Glass approached its present magnitude, but of more importance to the purchaser is the QUALITY, which is summed up in COLOR, BRILLIANCY and EXECUTION OF A DESIGN. Nothing in our display is without these POINTS OF EXCELLENCE.

We are agents in Manhattan for the "STRAUS CUT GLASS," which received the medal of superiority at the "WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION," Chicago.

BERRY, FRUIT OR SALAD BOWL, (see cut,) several shapes, and 6 handsomely cut designs, large size, 3.97

SALAD OR BERRY SPOONS, sterling silver with rich cut glass handles, each 6.47

CELERY DISHES, a variety of new designs, each 3.49

WATER BOTTLE, handsome shape, a new style of cutting, each 2.49

PRESERVE DISHES, a medium size, a new cutting, 2.47

CLARET PITCHERS (see cut), full size, handsomely cut, with sterling silver tops, three designs to select from, 6.87

SALT AND PEPPER SHAKERS, twenty styles, cut glass with sterling silver mount, each, 49

(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

Lamps.

We are showing the handsomest designs, most attractive finishes and best values in lamps ever before offered.

BRASS MOUNTED LAMPS, (see cut) your choice of 12 styles, with hand painted vases and 10 inch globe to match, central draught burner, complete, regularly sold for $5.00 to $7.50, 3.87

Flower Pots and Jardinieres.

We are offering a line of Jardinieres, Flower Pots, Pedestals of every size and style of decoration in the finer French, German, Hungarian, English and domestic wares.

There is every conceivable piece, from those of moderate cost to those of most elaborate decorations. There is a greater variety than can be found elsewhere, and the prices are very much lower.

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD.)

Extraordinary Sale of Silver Plated Ware.

Did you ever realize the advantage of being absolutely certain of quality when buying an article? It is more necessary in silver plated ware than in other lines; you have that surety here at all times.

There are manufacturers who evade responsibility for an inferior quality by stamping their goods with a name not to be found in the reports of a commercial agency.

This sale treats of goods made by one of the best Meriden makers and so stamped. The quality is limited—the prices less than half usual rates.

TEA SETS, complete, usual price 25.00, for 9.38

COFFEE SETS, 4 pieces, which includes tray, usual price 18.00, for 6.93

CAKE BASKETS, some of their newest shapes, usual price from 4.50 to 7.50, 2.24

SYRUP PITCHERS, usual price 2.50 to 4.00, 1.59

BUTTER DISHES from 3.00 to 4.50, 1.67

SWINGING KETTLES, a variety of styles, usual price from 9.00 to 11.50, 5.34

Rogers Spoons and Forks.

We have a new pattern with a new rococo border. They are regular standard plate on nickel silver.

TEASPOONS, per set of 6, 69

TABLESPOONS AND FORKS, " " " 1.38

(2D FLOOR, MAIN BUILDING.)

Italian Marble Statuary

We are making a special display of Italian Marble Statuary, principally of busts, this season's importation. They are marked one-third less than last year's prices.

(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

Fine China and Glass We not only have great factories of our own in all the districts that furnish the world's supply in these lines, but we also are the largest buyers in the general markets.

Lowest prices, exclusive designs and all other advantages are thus insured to our customers.

Our manufacturing facilities, both at home and abroad, are as much money savers for you as for us. Buying here you know you get china, &c., at first hands and at first hands prices, and that means no middleman's profits for you to pay.

High Grade Limoges China Decorated Dinner Sets.

The grand display of the finer qualities of decorated china that we are making has never been equalled.

It is at Limoges where Pouyats, Havilands and other celebrated china factories are located, and whose latest styles and shapes we offer at such low prices. Right in the centre of Limoges also are our own china decorating shops, constantly producing novelties that find their way direct to us, often before they are seen in the Paris market, and bearing no middleman's profit, enabling us to give our patrons advantages both in novelty and price unobtainable elsewhere.

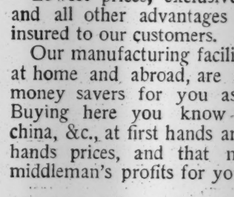
DINNER SERVICE, Limoges china, decorated in Dresden flowers, the latest shapes, 18.97

DINNER SERVICE, Haviland china, a decoration not sold elsewhere, a soft spray decoration, a portion of the set stippled gold, 24.87

DINNER SERVICE, Limoges china, pink flowers, every piece stippled gilt, 33.89

DINNER SERVICE, Haviland china, painted forget-me-nots and trellis border, 47.41

And these services range in price up to the richest gold and color decorations, 394.21



China and Glass Novelties

Made in our own factories.

Punch Sets, Roomers and Sherbet Glasses, shapes and colors entirely new and the elaborate gold decorations make them very desirable for table use and ornamentation.

Champagne Sets.

Champagne Sets (see cut), from our Bohemian glass factory, comprising tankard and 6 glasses in colored glass, enameled flowers and gold edge, per set, 3.81, 5.87

100 dozen Carlsbad China Ramequins and Plates, floral designs in three colors and gold edge, per dozen pairs, 1.79

OYSTER SUPPER SETS, Limoges china, comprising 12 Plates, 1 Tureen, 1 Cracker Jar, prettily decorated and gilt, per set, 7.89

Richer Decorations, 9.81, 11.33, 14.87, 18.63

MAYONNAISE TUREENS, Limoges china, handsomely decorated, 1.89, 2.47 and 2.89 each,

RELISH DISHES, shell shape, 1.49, 1.97, 2.43

TERRAPIN and LOBSTER DISHES for table use, made in china to represent turtles and lobsters, per doz., 5.88, 9.87, 11.88

Carlsbad China Dinner Sets.

We are offering special values in decorated Austrian China, and some new styles just received from our own Carlsbad china works enable us to save you money in the purchase and time and trouble in the selection.

We show twenty patterns that we sell by set or single piece.

DINNER SERVICE, Carlsbad china, floral decoration, a portion of the set stippled gold, 11.87

DINNER SERVICE, Carlsbad china, new shapes and new styles of decorations in floral studies, 13.87

DINNER SERVICE, Carlsbad china, pansy decoration, new shapes, 18.67

DINNER SERVICE, Austrian china, painted flowers, with rich gold lace border, 27.63

(ALL ABOVE, 2D FL., MAIN BUILD.)

Chrysanthemum Vases.

No house in this country shows such a great variety. Attention is called to our special vases in new colors and gildings (see cut), each 1.39 1.99 2.69

(ALL ABOVE, 2D FL., MAIN BUILD.)

Shaving Sets

(see cut) comprising:

1 Wade & Butcher Razor, best half hollow ground; 1 Shaving Mirror, 1 Decorated Shaving Cup, 1 piece Cosmetic, 1 piece Shaving Soap, 1 Horsehide Swing Strop, 1 bottle Brilliantine, 1 bottle Bay Rum, 1 Lather Brush, 1 cake Magnesia. All of which are guaranteed quality, and much better than such as are advertised elsewhere at a higher price; set complete, 88

(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

Open Stock Patterns.

Most of the above patterns and a host of others we sell by the single piece at same price as per set. Customers can thus make up sets to suit their particular requirements, and also match up breakage at any time.

(BASEMENT.)

Kitchen Crockery. Most complete and varied stock in this country. Quality always standard. Prices always lowest.

(BASEMENT.)

SENTENCE OF LOUIS ROSSE.

Cashier May Be Treated Leniently Because of Wife's Illness.

Louis Rosse, the defaulting paying teller of the Bedford Bank, Brooklyn, will be arraigned to-day in the Kings County Court for sentence. His friends expect that the sentence will not exceed a year's imprisonment. Its execution will be postponed for a short time, during which Rosse will be at large. The reason for this leniency is consideration for Rosse's wife. She is now in delicate health.

Mrs. Rosse is a niece of Senator John M. Palmer of Illinois, and prior to her husband's downfall they moved in good social circles in the Bedford district of Brooklyn. Rosse was arrested over a year ago, and confessed his guilt. The news was a shock to all who knew him, for he was a Sunday school teacher and prominent socially. He was young and ambitious, and there was apparently a bright career before him. The amount of his defalcation was $6,250, which was made good by the American Surety Company. The company recently began proceedings against Rosse to compel him to refund the amount, with costs.

THREE PER CENT. WAR BONDS.

Issue Practically Completed—Highest Single Allotment $4,480.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The Treasury Department has practically completed the issue of the $200,000,000 of 3 per cent. bonds authorized at the last session of Congress, and the last of the temporary force of clerks appointed for duty in that connection will be dismissed next Saturday. Whatever else remains to be done will be handled by the permanent Treasury force.

The highest allotment of bonds to any one subscriber will be $4,480. Subscribers for $4,500 will receive $1,300 each, and possibly a few hundred dollars in addition. The amount, if any, however, will depend upon the result of a suit now pending to compel the Secretary to issue to subscribers about $500,000 on subscriptions rejected by the department on the ground that they were irregular.

THE BARK SARANAC HERE.

Experiences of the Vessel Captured by Spaniards at Iloilo.

The bark Saranac, which was seized by the Spaniards at Iloilo soon after the outbreak of the war with Spain, arrived here yesterday with a cargo of sugar. The vessel sailed from this port to Newcastle, N. S. W., and from there sailed with a cargo of coal to Iloilo. While she was making that voyage she was delayed, and her agent, it was said, asked the Government to send a gunboat to protect her, but none could be spared at the time. The bark was then sold, in order that it might carry the British flag, and the British Consul here was asked to do something for her protection. He cabled to the British Vice Consul at Manila, who promised to do what he could.

Capt. Bartaby, the master of the Saranac, did not know about the outbreak of hostilities nor of the transfer of the vessel to the British flag, and on April 26 he appeared before the harbor of Iloilo flying the American colors, and was promptly pounced upon by a Spanish gunboat. Capt. Bartaby and his crew were treated very incivilly by their captors, and when he protested, the commander of the gunboat told him to shut his mouth or he would fire a broadside into him. Capt. Bartaby however continued his protests, and protested still more when the Spaniards failed to anchor the bark properly. A guard was put on board, and during their stay there they did much damage to the vessel, cutting away the upper spars and rigging and ripping up part of the deck. Finally the Saranac was released at the instance of the British Consul.

Bureau of American Republics.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The Executive Committee of the International Union of American Republics decided to-day to reappoint the present provisional director, Frederic Emery, subject to its future action. No definite term was fixed, but it is understood that the present management will continue as long as the interests of the bureau seem to require. Mr. Emery, who is Chief of the Bureau of Foreign Commerce of the Department of State, has had charge of the Bureau of American Republics since the death of the former director, Joseph P. Smith, in February last.

BETRAYED BY EXTENSION TABLE

William and Robert Underwood of 228 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, were locked up in the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station last night. It is charged that they tried to steal an extension table from the furniture store of Samuel Goldsmith, at 2,027 Third Avenue, while Goldsmith was asleep at his counter. It is said that the men would have succeeded had they not quarreled about the direction they should take after getting out of the place.

William wanted to go one way, Robert another. They pulled each in his chosen direction until the table came apart and fell with a crash, waking the sleeping merchant. He called the police and caused the two arrests.

For Fast Torpedo Boat Destroyers.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The Navy Department to-day entered into contract with the firm of Harlan & Hollingsworth of Wilmington, Del., for the construction of the thirty-knot torpedo boat destroyers Hopkins and Hull.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, OCT. 27, 1898.

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Three Months.....1.75
One Month.....60
SUNDAY, (WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE:)
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One Year.....$1.00
MONDAY, (WITH WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT:)
One Year.....$1.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY TO EUROPE:
Per Month.....$1.75

TWELVE PAGES.

HOW TO REBUKE CROKER.

A great many Democrats are so incensed at CROKER for his insolent attempt to reduce the bench to a condition of vassalage that it is their present intention to vote the entire Republican ticket.

It is worth their while to inquire whether this is the most effective way to rebuke the Tammany boss. Let them think it over soberly and carefully.

Let us suppose that there are 50,000 such Democrats. They vote the straight Republican ticket from top to bottom by making a cross in the circle at the top. Their votes will be counted for Judge DALY, to be sure, but will anybody be able to say that this remarkable increase in the Republican vote is a rebuke to CROKER? Republicans would attribute it to the popular enthusiasm for ROOSEVELT. Secretary ALGER would interpret it as a grand vote of confidence in him and in his management of the war. Our neighbor The Sun would say it was an indorsement of the policy of imperialism, of the Administration, and of Mr. PLATT'S inflexible determination to put down Bryanism with an iron hand. If GEORGE ALDRIDGE should declare that it was an indorsement of him and a rebuke to those who have criticised his work as a canal deepener, who could disprove his statement?

There is no rebuke to CROKER in a vote for the whole Republican ticket. It is wasted, buried, and lost in a maze of ambiguous interpretations.

If a Democrat who hates the boss for his arrogance and his vindictiveness, and who wishes to smite him for his attempt to dictate to the Supreme Court will mark a cross opposite the name of Judge DALY, while at the same time voting for the Democratic candidates for Governor and the State offices he will make his blow felt. He can do it in no other way. The number of votes by which Judge DALY ran ahead of the Republican ticket would be the measure of the public desire to rebuke CROKER. It would be clear that they were Democratic votes. Their meaning would be clear also. If their number was large they would give great encouragement to a movement to depose CROKER from a position in which he is able to do incalculable harm to the Democratic Party in every campaign.

An independent voter is always intelligent enough to cast his vote with discrimination and good judgment. The independent votes that defeated MAYNARD in 1893 were not so cast. They buried MAYNARD, to be sure, but they sent to undeserved defeat good Democratic candidates for the State offices and elected a lot of Republicans who had been put upon the ticket by PLATT without the remotest idea that they would be elected. That regrettable blunder ought not to be repeated this year. The only way to put CROKER in the pillory is to elect Judge DALY without defeating the State ticket.

THE CRISIS IN FRANCE.

There are not lacking organs of French opinion which will proclaim the fall of the Brisson Ministry to be a vindication of "the army." If that were true, it would be very bad for France. That the hateful and savage spirit which has resented any inquiry into a "thing judged" most suspiciously, and which has proscribed and banished a French writer for being courageous and truthful, should dominate France, against the light which has lately come upon these things, would be an appalling thing for the nation.

But it is not so. The vote by which the Brisson Ministry fell shows how right and reason have been making their way. Remember that the present Chamber of Deputies was elected upon the Dreyfus issue, pledged by the fact of its election not to consent to reopen the case upon the evidence which had then come to light. Remember that it was to this body, so constituted, that Gen. CAVAIGNAC gave his assurances in July that DREYFUS had been justly condemned, and fortified them by producing three pieces of what he called, and possibly thought, documentary evidence. Upon these assurances and this evidence he appealed for a vote of confidence in the Ministry which had refused to reopen the case, and upon this appeal but two dissenting votes were cast. Then came the inquisition of HENRY, resulting in his confession of the forgery of that one of the pieces of documentary evidence upon which the persecutors of DREYFUS had most relied, and in his "assisted suicide." Meanwhile the indignant words of ZOLA and the facts of the case had been making their way under the surface. The Ministry, which in July had refused to order the revision, found itself politically compelled to advocate revision, and met the Chamber in the new session with that proposal. One alone of them dissented when the Chamber met, the Minister of War, whom his colleagues tax with bad faith, and whose hysterical behavior seems to show that the influence of the army had been used to bully him out of his own convictions. The Brisson Ministry, opposing revision, found in July a solid Chamber behind it. The Brisson Ministry in October advocating revision, finds itself beaten by 296 against 243. Evidently such a victory is Pyrrhic. Evidently truth is mighty and will prevail.

THE NEW RAILROAD ERA.

The calmness with which railroad men and the holders of railroad shares have received the decision of the Supreme Court declaring the Joint Traffic Association to be illegal must be attributed to the hope or expectation that in some way the railroad managers will be able to "get around" a law of Congress upheld by the court of last resort. It is a matter of small moment that the stock market did not go to pieces when the decision was published. Wall Street is often scared by shadows while maintaining great composure in the face of real peril. It is a little remarkable that railroad men of experience should show so little perturbation, or, being perturbed, should cover it so well.

In truth the day when the decision was rendered was a momentous one in the railroad history of the country. It closes the era of reckless rate-cutting tempered by more or less binding agreements to suspend hostilities and maintain rates and opens an era in which every railroad must carry on an independent business, and must fix its own rates low enough to attract traffic, yet high enough to pay expenses and some profit, or else must go to the wall.

Railroad pooling has been a benefit to the country in one way at least. The unlimited rate-cutting for which it was the only discovered remedy demoralized the business of the whole country by making the value of railroad securities, representing the investment of thousands of millions of capital, altogether uncertain and indeterminable. The railroad interest could not be so seriously shaken without shaking the whole business structure. It is too great a part of it. Pooling is better for the country than rate wars—there is no doubt about that outside of the ranks of the Populists. Low freight rates are of no appreciable benefit to a manufacturer who has no goods to ship, and the tendency of rate wars is invariably to kill trade. But that is all past. Joint agreements to maintain rates—that is, pooling—have been declared by the Supreme Court to be in violation of the anti-Trust law, the constitutionality of which the decision incidentally affirms, and of the Inter-State commerce law. The language of the decision is simple, its reasoning convinces. Congress has power to regulate trade and commerce between the States, it has declared that combinations to maintain rates at a higher level than would prevail under open competition must not exist. The Joint Traffic Association is such an association; it must therefore dissolve. The court did not pass upon the policy of Congress in enacting the anti-Trust law. For aught we know to the contrary, the Judges may have deplored the necessity of affirming the constitutionality of an unwise law. But they have affirmed it, and the railroads must obey. In the present temper of the people and with a Congress exhibiting in both branches a spirit of hostility to corporations, it is a waste of time to talk about repeal. It is a condition that confronts the railroads. They must meet it.

Except where ruinous competition has been occasioned by the building of railroads for which there was no demand and little business, it ought to be possible to manage the traffic of a railroad as the business of any other corporation is carried on. That is, the managers, knowing their fixed charges and, approximately, their operating expenses and the amount of business naturally tributary to their road, ought to be able to fix and maintain a freight and passenger tariff that would yield an income sufficient to pay all charges and leave a profit to the share capital. Every railroad that is a public necessity and that has been organized and built and is operated on sound principles ought to be able to do this. The roads that fail to do it will be of three classes. One class is the roads that never ought to have been built, the roads intruded upon a field already supplied with railroad facilities and yielding only an amount of traffic that cannot be divided with profit. The second class is made up of the roads that are deliberately trying to build up their own business by destroying that of their rivals. The third includes railroads that have been heavily overcapitalized. Active competition, unrestrained by traffic agreements, will produce heavy deficits in the balance sheets of these roads. Their reckless rate-cutting will of course affect the business of the sound roads. But the sound roads will stand it the longest. The inevitable tendency will be for the sound roads to buy up the unsound or rate-cutting roads, either before their bankruptcy or after. Some that have this habit are and long have been bankrupt. In the not very remote future it may be that a Congress that intended unrestricted competition will find that it has stumbled into practically unrelieved monopoly. A few great companies will control the railroad business of the country. The railroads of New England are now substantially all in the hands of three companies, the Boston and Maine, the Boston and Albany, and the New Haven. What has happened there will happen in other parts of the country. The number of competitors for the trunk line and trans-continental business is likely to be diminished by open competition.

It is a time now to tax the capacity of railroad managers to the full. A general war of rates would be madness. It would check returning prosperity and the increasing business that promises to furnish traffic for all the roads. Economy of management and rates established reasonably, with reference both to the cost and the value of the service rendered, are two points of railroad policy that commend themselves to managers now. The railroad that can adapt itself to the new condition and thrive under open competition will demonstrate that it is sound and ably managed.

WHAT WE HAVE TO DO WITH ABROAD.

Foreign observers emphasize the political aspects of the successive increases in the foreign rates of discount. The political situation is indeed more acute than when London set the example followed by Berlin and Paris. But there is operative a cause more general and permanent than rumors of war. Nations sometimes fight, but they are always hungry, and nowhere else than here can they get their daily bread. There is no novelty about this nor about exports of food in almost any dimensions. Current shipments averaging daily a million bushels of grain, with rising prices, have been seen before in times of war, war panics, and famines. What distinguishes the present situation is that "abroad" is now taking from us about an annual three hundred millions of manufactures. This, of course, diminishes foreign capacity to pay for what it must have in products which it does not need. Neither can it any longer, or at least any longer in equal degree, pay us in our own debts or in those paper evidences of value received called securities. In its usual fashion Europe returned us those documents when Europe thought we were ruined and bankrupt. The alternatives, with or without war, are that Europe must go without bread or pay in gold or borrow here, in volume perhaps unprecedented. But, upon the whole, Europe cannot borrow here until she has paid all who want their pay for goods sold.

Now, when there is inquiry for sterling, there is such a supply from those who have a right to call for funds from abroad that the prospect of a reversal of the current is not at all commensurate with either foreign needs or our ability to supply it. When foreign discounts rise and New York sterling falls to rise, the merchandise balance being as it now is, we are likelier to get gold than to lose it. We certainly are in position to demand gold, or a higher rate of interest for foregoing gold, than is current here. This is apparent from the absence of any reflex activity in the markets for money or stocks. Time has been when a rise of discounts around Europe would have prostrated the market for shares, sent sterling soaring, and put money at a premium above 6 per cent. Now there is not a trace of this. In short, we are witnessing something like a declaration of financial independence and a revelation of a new financial America comparable with Europe's discovery of a new military America. There are those here more confident of the former than of the latter. However that may be, it is interesting to watch what Europe will do with its difficulties about its balance of power and its balance of trade.

"We must go on with the work of the canals, but that work must be done with absolute honesty and absolute efficiency. Now—and I ask you to think of this for a moment—it is more than likely, for their own corrupt purposes, politicians and contractors always seek to establish a canal ring. Under which administration is that canal ring most likely to spring up? Under an administration of RICHARD CROKER or an administration of mine? You know well under which."—THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

RICHARD CROKER is not going to be the administration. He is not running for office. If Col. ROOSEVELT means to ask whether he or Judge VAN WYCK in the Governor's chair would be the more likely to tolerate a canal ring, we answer without hesitation that such a ring would be more likely to flourish under a Republican administration. It is not a question of "springing up." The Aldridge ring is full grown. It is deep-rooted. Try as he might, ROOSEVELT could never destroy it, for the whole enormous power of PLATT'S machine would be against him. Some of the protectors of the ring even he would not wish to offend. A Democratic Governor would delight in destroying the whole gang of plunderers. It would be meat and drink to him and monstrous good politics. Trust a Democrat to probe a Republican scandal.

"APATHY" AND M'KINLEYISM.

It has been an axiom of American politics that there was no withstanding a successful war. To the military victors have belonged the political spoils. The only exception was the sequel of the Mexican war. The Whigs, who had opposed the war, carried the next Presidential election after it. But they were not only greatly assisted by the defection from the Democratic vote of the Free Soilers under VAN BUREN and ADAMS, but they nominated the popular hero of the war, and won mainly on TAYLOR'S "war record."

Here in a hundred days the navy and army of the United States have smashed Spain completely and shown that in naval and military strength she was "a hollow shell," as Gen. SHERMAN said about the Confederacy. A victory so rapid, brilliant, and decisive ought, according to the precedents, to have secured the retention of power by the party in power, and to have resulted in a largely increased Republican majority in Congress. All the Republican stump orators, from the President down, have been making the most of the defeat of Spain, and yet it does not excite popular enthusiasm in favor of the party. In place of popular enthusiasm comes from all parts of the country the Republican complaint of an "apathy" exceeding even the customary apathy of "off years." Here in this city Mr. CROKER has dispelled apathy by injecting into a dull canvass the very lively issue of his right to control the judiciary. But everywhere else apathy prevails. Why is this?

The Republicans have only themselves and the President has only himself to blame. The people are not blinded, as he would like to have them, by the glare of the Spanish victory. They see that even with Spain we have gone to the verge, and with a real fighting power we should have gone over the verge, of a frightful disaster. In so far as the narrowness of our escape comes from the numerical insufficiency of our army and navy, the whole country is to blame for it, and the negligence of Congress has been representative of the public negligence. But our belated and hasty efforts for preparation were unintelligent. They were unintelligent in legislation, which proceeded upon the absurd assumption that amateur soldiers under amateur officers were the professional equals of professional soldiers under professional officers. They were unintelligent, if they were not worse than unintelligent, in administration. Such an incompetency as that which Secretary ALGER has shown before, during, and after the war suffices and should suffice to condemn any Administration responsible for it and him. The President had the choice opened to him to unload ALGER or to try to carry him. He has chosen to carry him, and he must take the consequences. Algerism has become McKinleyism.

This is not all. The people have not made up their minds what, of the possessions we may claim as the prize of war, it would be to our interest and to the interest of mankind that we should take. Upon this question they look to the President for "light and leading," and they get none. If he himself knows what he wants he gives them no inkling of it, but wraps up his meaning in a cloud of verbiage of which nobody can make anything. He seems to be waiting for instructions from the public opinion which it is his business to instruct. The private soldiers of the American Army have been praised by foreign critics for their "initiative." Nobody has praised, or is likely to praise, the President for that quality. If he had as much of it as an average colored trooper he would have told his countrymen what he thought they ought to do with the Philippines.

Instead of the elation and confidence which naturally follow a successful war, the present temper of the American people is one of doubt and bewilderment. More than that, there is a feeling of indignation against the official leaders who are not the natural leaders of the people, of indignation for their incompetency in war, of indignation for their helplessness in the face of a victorious peace. This is the explanation of the general apathy of which the true description would be general disgust.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—England's new Criminal Evidence Act has gone into effect, and both those who opposed its passage and those who favored it are watching the results with great interest. So far the expectation of sensational developments has been disappointed. Persons accused of crime are availing themselves in considerable numbers of the privilege, now accorded them for the first time in the history of English jurisprudence, of testifying in their own behalf, and of summoning their wives or husbands to the stand as witnesses for the defense, but there is as yet no sign of the radical change in the character of British tribunals which Lord Chief Justice CAMPBELL prophesied. Convictions and acquittals have been about equally numerous under the new procedure. As might have been expected, the discussion of the act continues actively, for its opponents are unconvinced by defeat, and its advocates are not quite reassured by success. Two facts, according to The London Standard, emerge from the cloud of controversy. One is that a very great preponderance of legal authority was in favor of the change, and the other is the need of utmost care in the application of the law if serious mischief is to be avoided. Just what form the serious mischief will take is far from obvious to American observers, accustomed as they have been for many years to trials conducted on exactly the principle that seems so revolutionary to our cousins, but the apprehension is, apparently, that cross-examination of the prisoner-witness may degenerate into an inquisition of the kind that prevails in French courts. To guard against this the English act forbids any questions tending to show that the prisoner has ever been charged with or convicted of other crimes than that mentioned in the indictment. The only exceptions are when the witnesses for the prosecution have been examined on his behalf with a view to establish his good character, or he has given evidence of good character, or impugned that of the witnesses for the prosecution.

—That the merchants and other residents of Santiago whose immediate interests would have been endangered by any opposition to or conflict with the existing authorities, whoever the latter might be, should have treated Gen. LAWTON with the utmost courtesy, and that they should have been generous with complimentary resolutions both to him and to Gen. WOOD, are facts that do not necessarily prove much in regard to the administrative ability of those two officers. Indeed, cynics, and especially cynics familiar with what by Anglo-Saxon observers is often called the insincerity of Spanish courtesy, might say that these demonstrations of affectionate and admiring regard for alien conquerors exercising despotic powers were to be taken as evidence of the most dubious sort. The case is very different, however, when the members of the Santiago Board of Trade voluntarily suggest the collection of an additional import duty, the proceeds to be applied by the American Governor to the dredging of the harbor and the building of new piers and warehouses. This has just been done, and it is certainly a culminating mark of confidence and esteem. When men ask to have their taxes raised it is obvious that they are thoroughly, content with the way in which the money collected is used, and Gen. WOOD may well be proud of the reputation which he has so soon acquired in a difficult and delicate position. The people of Santiago, too, deserve warm congratulation on the readiness with which they have appreciated and adopted a system of municipal management which was entirely unfamiliar to them. It takes men of more than ordinary intelligence instantly to see the benefits to be derived from novel methods.

—Peru's latest "revolution," according to a correspondent at Lima, has had consequences not less surprising to Gen. CACERES, the restless politician who engineered the movement, than it was disagreeable to a vast majority of the Peruvian population, who are fairly well content with the existing order of things, and are desirous only of peace and good order, the conditions requisite to recovery from the effects of previous disturbances. The adherents of Gen. CACERES are said to have been assisted with money and arms by certain neighboring Governments that are jealous of the progress which Peru has been making. The rising began in the usual South American way. Armed bands suddenly appeared at several points, attacking isolated plantations, imposing forced contributions, and stealing money and cattle. The revolutionists seem to have expected the mass of the people to welcome the prospect of a change, and that the rebel groups first formed would instantly be joined by all the malcontents in the districts where the flag of revolt was raised. These hopes proved ill-founded. The Government acted with energy, and the inhabitants of the various regions in which the movement was started have not only refused to extend sympathy to the marauders, and denied them every sort of assistance, but they have stood loyally by the authorities. The principal conspirators were soon lodged in prison, where they are now confronting a future which they know will give their fortitude a severe test. But though the Cacerists were soon put down, much harm to the interests of the country has been done. The confidence of native and foreign capitalists was gravely impaired, and business of all sorts was prostrated for the time being. Encouragement is found, however, in the ease with which the revolt was suppressed, for its inception, judged by the precedents supplied by history, threatened a prolonged and disastrous period of confusion.

—By demanding that the Wisconsin be "christened" with beer, instead of with champagne, the Milwaukee brewers have put an end, it may be hoped, to any further attempts in the direction of ascribing moral influence to the use of this or that liquid as the means of fastening names to warships. Whether the brewers intended to do so or not, they have turned the whole question into a joke, and when a controversy becomes ridiculous it usually ends. That some formal ceremonies should attend the launching of a vessel, whether the vessel be for public or private uses, is harmless enough, and even proper enough, but it hardly seems judicious to keep up the practice of a rite which, though now purely secular, parodies a religious ceremony with an accuracy that cannot fail to be offensive to people of sensitiveness and good taste. The effort to turn the ceremony in this particular case into an out-and-out advertisement will deprive the custom of what little attractiveness it may still have retained, and will give it a new significance so utterly discordant with the old one that its complete abandonment may confidently be expected.

—La Patrie, the official organ of the French-Canadians, is reminded by England's course with respect to Fashoda of the cruel tyranny with which the United States has treated Spain. "Right," it says, "is nothing to the Anglo-Saxon from the moment when he is certain that he is the stronger." That is indeed amusing; it also casts some light on the feeling of France for this country. The French-Canadians, as is well known, are considerably more French than Canadian, and just as their language is in a way more really Gallic than that of Paris, so their opinions can be taken as expressing more frankly the real opinions of France than do the numerous interviews with cosmopolitan Parisians that have been supplied to us. And the French-Canadians believe that the United States was utterly wrong and that Spain was utterly right in the recent argument! Well, well, well!

An Appreciative Reader.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In renewing my subscription to your paper, which I have taken for the past twenty years continuously, permit me to express my personal appreciation of the many excellent features which make THE NEW YORK TIMES unique among the daily papers of the city, more particularly the Saturday and Monday supplements, to which you have added another—the reduction in price. It is a matter of congratulation for those who are interested in a clean and independent press that THE TIMES, containing "all the news that's fit to print," is put within the reach of all.

BENJAMIN S. SANDERSON.
The Rectory, Bath, N. Y., Oct. 25, 1898.

NUGGETS.

Close Quarters.

"Is your flat crowded?"

"Crowded? We can't yawn without opening a window."—Chicago Record.

A Coincidence.

It seems a little strange that the promises of the politicians always make their appearance in the chestnut season.—Yonkers Statesman.

The Brain Market.

It may be quite expensive, but it is less trouble to get your brains at the butcher's than at the school teacher's.—Boston Transcript.

Transcontinental Tracks.

England's proposal to build an iron road right through Africa is in part conditional on France making tracks the other way.—Philadelphia Times.

A Disappointed Pessimist.

"Mr. Junks looks even more dismal than usual since his marriage."

"Yes; he must have found wedded life less annoying than he expected."—Chicago Record.

AS EVERY CANDIDATE SEES IT.

From The Washington Star.

Who dares insinuate that I am working for myself?
Who entertains the thought that I'm inspired by love of pelf?
Who says I'm animated by the hope of sordid gain
In buckling on my armor to go forth in this campaign?
Of course, there'll be a salary when to this place I'm sent,
But it's better I should have it than my wicked opponent;
I'm moved by generous impulse and I cannot still its throb;
The country must be saved, and I'm the man to do the job.
I won't stand back for coaxing, as old Cincinnatus did;
When this glorious Nation calls me, it can never say I hid;
I don't assume false modesty—far worse than vulgar pride;
It's Freedom that is threatened, and I'm rushing to her side!
Posterity would scorn me if things didn't turn out right
For letting diffidence prevent my mingling in the fight;
For standing on Fame's threshold without strength to turn the knob;
The country must be saved, and I'm the man to do the job.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

A rainy day at this season, when the suburbs and Autumn resorts are still filled with people from the cities who linger on out of town to enjoy outdoor sports, which can be so pleasantly indulged in during the Fall months, brings much disappointment. The golfers are less deterred by rain than the devotees of other sports, and so the intercollegiate match at Ardsley yesterday went bravely on, but the cyclers had to put by their wheels, and there was little driving, riding, or walking possible. In town the day was also a dreary one, and there was little life or social movement visible. Delmonico's, Sherry's, and the Astoria restaurants were fairly well filled at the luncheon and again at the dinner hour, but there were comparatively few New Yorkers at any of these places, and the day was an "off" one from the social standpoint.

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The clubs have begun their Winter entertainments, and the custom of monthly, or even fortnightly, lectures, readings, and "smokers" at even such clubs as the Metropolitan, Knickerbocker, University, and Calumet seems to have become a permanent one. There will be an entertainment at the Calumet Club this evening, arranged by Mr. John Nicholas, a member of the club, in which Max Unger and other professionals, together with some amateurs, will take part. The first meeting of the season of the New York Yacht Club will also be held this evening at the clubhouse, 67 Madison Avenue. There will be a large attendance of members, as the suggested amendment to the constitution doubling the dues and making them $50 instead of $25 has aroused much opposition.

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Mrs. E. T. Cushing, formerly Miss Roby, is again to the front this Autumn, with Mrs. James L. Kernochan, Jr., and Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg, in the runs of the Meadow Brook Hunt Club, and at Tuesday's nine-mile drag hunt she was one of the first in at the death. Mrs. Smith Hadden is not riding this season. Mrs. Clarence Mackay is one of the most interested of the Meadow Brook women in the hunts, and follows each run as far as possible along the highways in her smart little trap. The Meadow Brook runs are more largely attended and more successful this Autumn than for many years past.

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The suicide of Mr. Edward F. Knowlton of Brooklyn will be a terrible shock to his daughter, Countess Sierstorpff, who was devotedly attached to her father, and who was his inseparable companion before her marriage. He was so lonely after this daughter's marriage that he invited a niece to live in his handsome house in Brooklyn under the care of the lady who had been his daughter's companion, but she soon married, and he then invited another niece to live with him to take her place. He was a very domestic man. The greatest sympathy is expressed for Countess Sierstorpff, who, through and by her sweetness of character and good looks, had won many warm friends in New York society during the two Winters that she went out here before her marriage. Mr. Knowlton's death has started the inquiry as to what has become of the younger Count Sierstorpff, who came here at the time of his brother's marriage to Miss Knowlton and remained here for some time. He spent two Summers at Newport, where he was prominent in the social life of the place, and where his engagement to certain belles was frequently rumored.

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Mr. James Bryant Lindley, who recently suffered a serious accident by falling from a cable car and was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital, is improving slowly, and his recovery is now assured. His brother, Dr. Charles L. Lindley, who was formerly house physician at Laurel-in-the-Pines at Lakewood, and who is now in Natal, South Africa, married a Mrs. Lunt of Newburyport, Mass., and not a Mrs. Marshall of Chicago, as was recently stated.

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The Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer, who is credited with taking up the cause of the striking women's gowns tailors through the Consumers' League, in which she is interested, with Mrs. Joseph H. Choate, Miss Iselin, Mrs. Seth Low, Mrs. Spencer Trask, Mrs. I. Newton Phelps Stokes, and other prominent New York women, was Miss Louise Barnewall. She is a woman of decided character, and has always been much interested in economic matters. Her daughter, Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, inherits much of her mother's executive ability, as do also her younger daughters the Misses Mabel and Alice Van Rensselaer.

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To the list of débutantes of the coming Winter, which is unusually small this year, can be added Miss Augusta Robbins, a daughter of Mr. Horace W. Robbins; Miss Ethel Thornell, a daughter of Mr. Henry Thornell; Miss Ethel Jacquelin, a daughter of Mr. John H. Jacquelin, and the twin daughters of Mr. Lucien H. Niles, Miss Madge and Miss Florence Niles. From all indications December, the month devoted to débutante receptions and teas, will be woefully lacking in these pleasant events this year.

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It is a long look ahead to Easter, but with the waning of the Autumn wedding season there is already talk of the marriages of next Spring. There will be three large weddings in Easter week, those of Mr. James Burnett Lowell of Boston and Miss Harriet Worden, daughter of Mr. Daniel Worden; of Mr. John Iselin, son of the late John Iselin, and Miss Caroline Goodridge, daughter of Mrs. Frederic Goodridge, and of Mr. De Witt Sage of Ithaca, N. Y., and Miss Alice Babcock, a granddaughter of Mr. Samuel Babcock.

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Mrs. Leon Lewman, the young Southern woman who lost several thousand dollars' worth of diamonds, which she claims were taken from her trunk in a New York hotel recently, is one of the most prominent and handsomest young matrons of Atlanta, Ga. She was Miss Idoline Edwards of Atlanta, and was married a year ago. Among the jewels lost by Mrs. Lewman was her husband's gift on her wedding day, a rarely beautiful diamond sunburst, which fastened her bridal veil, and which was valued at a high figure.

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Among the arrivals at the Holland House yesterday were Mr. and Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr., who sailed on the Teutonic, and Miss Susan De Forest Day. Miss Day is preparing for another Winter cruise on her steam yacht Scythian, on which she lives during most of the year. Her brother, Mr. George de Forest Day, who was married last Spring to a young Frenchwoman, is cruising on his schooner yacht Fleur de Lys in the Mediterranean.

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The wedding yesterday in Philadelphia of Mr. Rogers L. Barstow, Jr., of Boston and Miss Rebecca Taylor Newbold, was attended by many New Yorkers, as well as Bostonians. It was the most fashionable wedding that has been celebrated in Philadelphia for some time past. Miss Lena Carstairs of Philadelphia was the maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were Miss Julia and Miss Amy du Pont of Wilmington, Del., Miss Julia Merryweather of Philadelphia, and Miss Alice Barstow of Boston, sister of the bridegroom. Mr. Ezra Barstow was best man, and the ushers were Count Ladislas de Tiesbach, H. A. Curtis, Philip Richardson, Philip Dalton, John M. Little, Harry Hudson Smith of Philadelphia, and W. B. Johnston of Washington.

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Much interest was expressed in the clubs and drawing rooms yesterday in the marriage of Miss Helen King, formerly of this city, and daughter of the late John A. King, and the Baron von Giskra, Secretary of the Austro-Hungarian Legation to Switzerland, and which took place in Trinity Episcopal Church in Berne. While best wishes were expressed for Miss King's happiness and many cables of congratulations were sent to her mother and herself, regret was also expressed that by her marriage to a foreign diplomat Miss King is probably permanently lost to New York society. She is a remarkably handsome young woman, very much the same style as Mrs. Harold Baring, and was the centre of a circle of friends and devoted admirers here. The young couple will reside for the present in Berne, and Mrs. King will remain with them for the Winter.

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What may seem to be a peculiar fad in America is just now the fashion in Paris and especially with the American residents of the gay capital. Whenever there is a riot, a change of administration which brings out the blue-bloused mob, or "a manifestation," all Paris society flocks to the spectacle. White police tickets—the passe partout within the lines—are distributed most generously, and the terrace in the Tuileries gardens, which overlook the Place de la Concorde, is reserved for spectators, who have with them these necessary bits of pasteboard. They look on at the conflicts between the military and the mobs as an American audience would at Barnum's show. One American woman in Paris said recently that since 1848 she had only missed one "manifestation," and that was because she was ill with the grip on the day on which President Grévy abdicated. She had even braved the vitriol and the bullets of the Commune.

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And still there are echoes, very faint this time, of the Baring-Churchill wedding on Monday. An advertisement offers a liberal reward for "a sable boa with eleven tails, lost on Monday afternoon at the Churchill wedding, at St. Thomas's Church." The address where the finder is requested to bring this boa does not reveal the identity of the owner, who probably wishes to remain incognito.

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The Hon. Rowland Leigh, who is to marry Miss Mabel Gordon, the daughter of Brig. Gen. W. W. Gordon of the Puerto Rican Peace Commission, in Savannah, Ga., on Saturday next, is the third son of the Baron Leigh of Stoneleigh Abbey, Kenilworth, in England. His eldest brother, Francis Dudley Leigh, married Miss Helen Beckwith, who is known as "Baby Beckwith," one of the belles of New York some years ago. Miss Beckwith met her husband at the country house of Mrs. Bradley-Martin, and was married to him in 1890. The Baron Leigh has just celebrated his golden wedding. His wife is a sister of the present Duke of Westminster and aunt of the Princess of Teck, the wife of Prince "Dolly" of Teck, a brother of the Duchess of York, who is the future Queen of England. The bride of next Saturday, the Hon. Mrs. Leigh, will be connected by marriage remotely perhaps with the reigning house of Great Britain. Her husband is thirty-nine, and has adopted the law as his profession. He is an Oxford graduate, and has the degree of Master of Arts. Stoneleigh Abbey is very near the picturesque ruins of Kenilworth, forever associated with that famous novel of Sir Walter Scott and the direful fate of Amy Robsart.

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Miss Mary Ridge Montgomery, daughter of the late John M. Montgomery, M. D., was married to Harry Bancroft Livingston yesterday morning. The ceremony was celebrated by the Right Rev. Joseph H. Johnson, D. D., Bishop of Los Angeles, assisted by the Rev. E. R. Armstrong, one of the clergy connected with Trinity Church. The wedding was a very quiet one, owing to the recent death of the bride's mother. About forty of the immediate relatives of the bride and bridegroom witnessed the ceremony. The wedding ceremony was followed by a nuptial mass.

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Miss Beatrice Wright will be married to George Chapman at Trinity Church at noon next Monday. The bride is the daughter of the late E. Kellogg Wright, who died three years ago. He was President of the National Park Bank and a Vestryman of Trinity Church. The bride lives with her mother, at 172 West Fifty-eighth Street. George Chapman is the son of Mr. and Mrs. George N. Chapman, who reside in Italy. He was graduated in the class of '92 at Harvard, and is now in the office of the Astor estate. The maid of honor will be Miss Mary Soper, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur W. Soper, and the bridesmaids will be Miss Theodora Comstock, a cousin of the bride, of Rome, N. Y.; Miss Leslie Bright, daughter of the late Dr. Edwin Bright, and Miss Alice Watson, daughter of Gen. and Mrs. Thomas L. Watson. William G. Hibbard of Chicago, a classmate of Mr. Chapman, will be the best man, and the ushers will be John Hubbard, another classmate; Albert Huidekoper, a cousin of the bridegroom, of Meadville, Penn., and S. Brinkerhoff Thorne of Yale, class of '95.

ROSENTHAL, THE PIANIST.

His First Recital Given at Carnegie Hall Last Night.

The great majority of music lovers in New York City elect to regard the first artistic concert as the beginning of the musical season. Therefore, in spite of the fact that we have already had opera performances well worthy of the serious consideration of all devotees of the tone art, it must be recorded this morning that the musical season of 1898-9 began last night, when Moriz Rosenthal, the famous Roumanian pianist, made his reappearance at Carnegie Hall. It will be recalled that when Mr. Rosenthal was in this country last he was taken with typhoid fever in the great city of Chicago, and after a dangerous illness, forced to return to Europe and indulge in a long period of rest. It was a most unfortunate termination of a season which opened with every promise of high pecuniary success. Public sympathy was enlisted, and the announcement that Mr. Rosenthal would return this Fall was received with pleasure.

He was greeted with much cordiality last night by a thoroughly representative audience. All the cognoscenti were present—pianists, conductors, musical managers, great and mean; poets, magazine editors, and habitues of piano halls. The salvo of applause which met the short pianist when he came upon the scene was that of people who knew his professional importance, and plumed the nselves on being present at his reappearance in America. The enthusiasm which was evoked by his performances was that of people accustomed to hearing the best that the world affords in the way of piano playing, but who are prone to let fancy master judgment in their expressions of joy.

Much good ink has been spilled and many pounds of excellent type worn in reprinting the extravagant opinions which have recently burned their way across sea along the electric cable in regard to Mr. Rosenthal's playing in Germany and London. Those sent from Germany are not worth the paper on which they are printed, because musical criticism in the land of the Teutonic scoffers at American pork is notoriously a marketable commodity. That which comes from England is honest and well meaning, but England seldom hears a pianist with such a technic as Rosenthal's, and there are few inexperienced judges of piano playing not gullible by him who does all things fast.

So far as Mr. Rosenthal's recital of last night revealed the present state of his powers, he is precisely the same pianist, in the fundamental qualities of his art, as he was when he made his début here a decade or so ago. He elected to make his re-entry with a recital, and his programme contained not a single number calling for a revelation of either profound intellectuality or moving emotion. The compositions chosen for the first part of the list touched only the chords of graceful sentiment, of gallant romance, and ebullient spirit. Those selected for the second part were virtuoso pieces of the poorest and palriest pattern, with the exception of Henselt's "Si oiseau j'etais," which is neatly made and gracious in character.

The A flat sonata of Weber, which opened the recital, is a work that carries one's mind back to the bravery and minnesong of "Euryanthe." It is brilliant, romantic, high-colored music, plainly the offspring of the muse that gave birth to the "Oberon" overture. Mr. Rosenthal may have been nervous; he did not look it. His hands may have been cold or his spirits damp with the penetrating downpour of a raw and gusty night. At any rate he played the sonata in a hard, rude, and even boisterous manner. His fingers went swiftly and accurately, but their tips were shod with horn, not with velvet. There was not a single spark of vital feeling in the work from beginning to end.

The next number was the B flat minor sonata of Chopin, and this the pianist played, in plain truth, very badly indeed. He chose to fire his bolt in the funeral march, but aside from the exquisite beauty of tone with which he sang the legato theme, he played even that movement without an artistic distribution of his dynamic gradations. The final movement—which, with the worst possible taste, he separated from the funeral march—he played with a hard staccato effect, which quite ruined it. Some minor pieces by Chopin, including the pianist's enormously difficult arrangement of the D flat valse, he played with delicious clearness and with considerable beauty of tone.

But when he reached the "Don Juan" fantasy of Liszt, Mr. Rosenthal let loose the torrent of his technique, and before such a stupendous revelation of mastery of the keyboard all commentators must pause for want of adjectives. It was amazing, thrilling, even alarming. The "Weigenlied" and "Si oiseau j'etais" of Henselt and Rubinstein's "Valse Caprice" brought the recital to an exciting finish. There was the customary scene of enthusiasm when the programme was concluded. On Saturday afternoon Mr. Rosenthal will play again, with, let us hope, a more convincing display of his higher powers.

Woman Killed by a Train.

The passenger train from Whitestone

MAY EVACUATE FASHODA

Reported in Diplomatic Circles that France Has Arranged to Withdraw Maj. Marchand's Troops.

SALISBURY OPENS THE WAY

He Suggests that as France Had Not Notified Britain of the Expedition in Advance, the French Should Retire.

PARIS, Oct. 26.—The Soir hears in diplomatic circles that France is prepared to evacuate Fashoda, with the reservation that she shall receive some compensation, to be arranged hereafter.

"This result," says the Soir, "is the outcome of a new argument advanced by Lord Salisbury to the effect that, as the dispatch of the Marchand mission was not notified to Great Britain in accordance with custom, Great Britain is entitled to dispute Major Marchand's right to hold the territory occupied.

"As the Quai d'Orsay is thus placed in a false position through the fault of M. Hanotaux, the predecessor of M. Delcasse, the latter is forced to recognize the justice of the British objection."

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The Cairo correspondent of The Daily Mail telegraphs a curious report that Major Marchand has been requested to withdraw from Fashoda by the way he reached it.

Another report was in circulation in the city this evening that the Rothschilds had been informed that France had agreed to evacuate Fashoda, but the Foreign Office has no information on this subject.

The activity in naval preparations continues on both sides of the Channel.

Lord Salisbury held the usual Foreign Office reception this afternoon. The French Ambassador, Baron de Courcel, was conspicuously absent. It is assumed, therefore, that whatever proposals he bears from Paris were communicated yesterday to Sir Thomas Sanderson, Permanent Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

RETURNED FROM FASHODA.

Gen. Kitchener and the French Officer Bearing Marchand's Report Traveled Together from the Soudan.

MARSEILLES, Oct. 26.—Gen. Lord Kitchener of Khartoum and Capt. Baratier, the bearer of Major Marchand's Fashoda report, arrived here from Alexandria, Egypt, today on board the Messageries steamer from that port. During the voyage the two officers dined together and cordially conversed on the customs of the tribes and peoples each had met.

The British Consul here met Gen. Kitchener on landing, and Capt. Baratier received an affectionate greeting from his mother and brother.

Gen. Kitchener and Capt. Baratier left for Paris on the same train. A crowd which assembled on the platform cheered Capt. Baratier, and a delegation from the naval and commercial schools presented him with a bejeweled insignia of the rank of Officer of the Legion of Honor, to which his appointment has just been announced.

A deputation from the Geographical Society of Marseilles, after congratulating Capt. Baratier, proceeded to Gen. Kitchener's saloon car. There the spokesman of the French party expressed admiration of the General's remarkable campaign and work in behalf of civilization, and thanked him for the courtesy he had extended to Major Marchand and his colleagues. The General thanked his visitors warmly and eulogized Major Marchand, whose expedition, he said, has excited the admiration of the whole world. The train then departed amid shouts of "Vive Baratier!" "Vive Marchand!"

PARIS, Oct. 26.—Gen. Lord Herbert Kitchener, commander of the Anglo-Egyptian forces in the Soudan, and Capt. Baratier, the French officer who brings Major Marchand's dispatches from Fashoda, arrived here at 10 o'clock this evening. Gen. Kitchener left the railway station unnoticed.

Capt. Baratier received ovations from hundreds of members of the Patriotic League and, others. M. Marcel Habert, a member of the Chamber of Deputies, on behalf of the Patriotic League presented Capt. Baratier with a gold medal. The friendly demonstrations continued until Capt. Baratier reached his residence. There was no further incident.

ENGLISHMEN ON FASHODA.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The keen desire to hear the views of the Liberal leader in the House of Commons, Sir William Vernon Harcourt, on the Fashoda question was satisfied this evening by his speech at Aberystwith, Wales.

He said it was the urgent duty of every one, without regard to political differences, to support the Government in maintaining the rights of the empire in the present crisis, a crisis "specially dangerous, owing to the exhausted situation of France."

This evening was witnessed a great outpouring of oratory on the Fashoda question. Speeches were made at various places by the Hon. Charles T. Ritchie, President of the Board of Trade; Sir John Gorst, Vice President of the Committee of Council and Conservative member of Parliament for Cambridge University; Mr. George Wyndham, Under Secretary of State for War; Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice, and Mr. Alfred Lyttelton, Liberal-Unionist member of Parliament for Leamington. All recognized the gravity of the situation, but declared that, even at the risk of war, it was impossible for Lord Salisbury to recede from his position.

The Cape Town correspondent of The Times says: "Cecil Rhodes, addressing a meeting here to-day, (Wednesday,) said that Cecil Rhodes would be Lord Salisbury for retention of Egypt and the occupation of Uganda."

THE EMPEROR IN PALESTINE.

HAIFA, Palestine, Oct. 26.—The Emperor and Empress of Germany arrived here at noon yesterday and landed during the afternoon. The town was decorated profusely, every house flying German and Turkish flags. Turkish troops lined the streets and the band of a cavalry regiment played the German anthem as the Emperor and Empress landed.

After landing their Majesties entered carriages and were driven direct to Mount Carmel, at the foot of which a German-American mission colony is situated.

Damages for Cutting the Manila Cable

LONDON, Oct. 26.—At a meeting to-day of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company, the Marquis of Tweeddale, the Chairman, said the company's claim against the United States for cutting the Manila cabic has not yet been admitted. The occupation of the Philippine Islands by the American forces, he added, had given a great impetus to the project of building a Pacific cable; but, he added, nothing definite has yet been arranged.

China Will Punish the Rioters.

PEKING, Oct. 26.—In response to the demand of the British Minister, Sir Claude Macdonald, the Empress Dowager has issued an edict directing the punishment of the Chinese soldiers who on Sunday attacked a party of English railway engineers at the Marco Polo Bridge, on the Peking-Hankow line.

To Save the Mohegan's Cargo.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The Atlantic Transport Line steamer Mohegan, Capt. Griffiths, which was wrecked near The Lizard Head on Oct. 14, bound from London for New York, has been examined by a diver, who reports the cargo to be salvable. It has been arranged to land the recovered cargo at Falmouth docks.

Many Victims of Storms in Macedonia

SALONICA, European Turkey, Oct. 26.—Terrific storms have swept over Macedonia, doing an enormous amount of damage, and causing considerable loss of life. In one instance a caravan, consisting of 47 persons and 100 horses, was engulfed in the river Galloo and all were drowned.

Sixty Drowned on Japanese Steamer.

KOBE, Japan, Oct. 26.—The Japanese steamer Mijagala was sunk to-day, almost immediately, after having been in collision with the Japanese steamer Kinshiu-Maru. Sixty Japanese were drowned.

A HOUSE FOR LADY CURZON.

L. Z. Leiter Buys Her a Place in Carlton House Terrace.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—Mr. L. Z. Leiter of Washington and Chicago has purchased the premises at No. 1 Carlton House Terrace London, for his daughter, Lady Curzon of Kedleston, Vicereine of India, for £40,000 ($200,000). The house is next door to the residence of Mr. Arthur J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury and Government leader in the House of Commons.

Carlton House Terrace, at the northeast corner of St. James's Park, is a row of twenty-two magnificent residences, with a colonnade of marble pillars. It takes its name from Carlton House, which formerly stood on the site now known as Waterloo Place. The locality is one of the most exclusive in London.

American Missionaries Held in Peru.

LIMA, Peru, Oct. 26.—Two American Protestant tract distributers have been arrested at Arequipa, capital of the Peruvian province of the same name, charged with distributing papers contrary to the State religion. The State Attorney will apply for their release.

PEACE FETE SPOILED BY RAIN.

Civic Parade at Philadelphia Postponed Until To-morrow—The President and Other Guests Arrive.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 26.—President McKinley and other distinguished guests arrived here this morning, but the day's jubilee programme, which included the civic parade, was not carried out owing to the rain which set in at 5 o'clock this morning and continued with little intermission all day.

Early in the day the Citizens' Jubilee Committee met at the Mayor's office and concluded to postpone the parade until Friday. The object of carrying the civic parade over to Friday was to permit the military and naval street parade to proceed to-morrow, as previously arranged. The re-dedication of Independence Hall, the exercises in connection with which were to have taken place this morning, was also postponed until Friday.

The special train bearing the President and party over the Pennsylvania Railroad from Washington reached here at noon. The party comprised the President, Mrs. McKinley, Secretary and Mrs. Alger, Secretary and Miss Wilson, Postmaster General Smith, Solicitor General Richards, the President's Secretary, Mr. Porter; Private Secretary Cortelyou, and Major Hopkins. The party was met at the station by a reception committee and escorted to the Bellevue Hotel, which will be the home of the party during their visit.

The first cheer accorded the President was from the engineer of a locomotive which lay on the track of the Presidential train, and to him the President repeatedly bowed, and finally tossed a badge from his coat.

Vice President and Mrs. Hobart arrived from Washington a half hour earlier than the President, and were escorted to the Hotel Stratford, where quarters had been reserved for them.

Gen. and Mrs. Miles also arrived shortly after noon, and were taken to the Hotel Walton. Gen. Miles was accompanied by Brig. Gen. Gilmore, Lieut. Col. Allen, and other members of his staff, and Capt. A. Paget of the British Navy, who went through the entire war as a spectator for his Government.

Gen. Miles and his staff arrived from Camp Meade early in the afternoon, and are quartered at the Lafayette.

A dinner and reception in honor of President McKinley were given at the Union League Club this evening by the Board of Directors of the league. President C. Stuart Patterson of the league welcomed President McKinley, and the latter responded with a simple word of thanks. Among those at table were Vice President Hobart, Postmaster General Smith, Secretary Wilson, Secretary Alger, Gen. Miles, Commodore Philip, Capt. Robley D. Evans, Capt. Sigsbee, Gens. Shafter, Wheeler, Chaffee, Patterson, Sumner, Lawson, Young, and Sickles; Capt. A. Paget of the Royal British Navy, Gov. Hastings, and Mayor Warwick.

At the reception which followed there were fully 4,000 guests. The President stood in one of the side rooms, and the line of visitors passed and shook him by the hand. Naval Constructor Hobson was among those who shook hands with the President, and he received a kindly word of greeting.

The only speech made by the President was a brief one as he was leaving the Union League shortly before 11 o'clock. An immense crowd had gathered in the street outside the building. Mayor Warwick and Naval Constructor Hobson passed out the door just ahead of the President, and upon reaching the top of the steps leading to the sidewalk the Mayor presented Hobson to the people. A great cheer arose, and the hero of the Merrimac bowed his acknowledgment of the compliment.

Then the President was introduced to the vast concourse by the Mayor. When the cheering which followed had subsided President McKinley said:

"You have cheered the President of the United States and also cheered a hero of the war. You will be patient a few moments as you will have an opportunity to cheer other heroes of the Merrimac."

The President then withdrew, and was escorted to the hotel.

A moment later four of the crew of the Merrimac came from the building and were greeted by the crowd. They received a tumultuous greeting. The Merrimac men then retired and the crowd in the street gradually dispersed.

The President will to-morrow review the military parade, and he expressed his regret that he will not be able to remain to see the postponed civic parade on Friday. He says there will be an important Cabinet meeting on Friday morning, which will require his presence at Washington, and, furthermore, he desires to begin the preparation of his message to Congress. He leaves for Washington to-morrow night.

TRIED TO RIDE INTO A SALOON.

Men in Rough Riders' Costumes Do Damage in Clinton Place.

Two men in the costume of Roosevelt's Rough Riders, mounted on ungainly horses, last night tried to ride into the saloon at 118 Clinton Place, of which George Feldhufen is the proprietor. They demolished a $20-plate glass door and did other damage.

A policeman offered to arrest both men, but Proprietor Feldhufen said he would make no complaint, as he wanted no trouble with Col. Roosevelt. He seemed to think that the Colonel would in some mysterious manner try to get revenge. The policeman says it is probable that the men were "campaign" Rough Riders, as their uniforms were new and looked like those worn by the campaign marching clubs.

BATTLED OVER FAMILY TROCHA.

Fierce Struggle Between Seller of Meat and Vendor of Fruit.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 26.—As a result of the crossing of an imaginary trocha, drawn down the middle of a store at 182 Broome street, there was a family quarrel yesterday afternoon, in which Mrs. Rosa Amada stands accused of atrocious assault upon Jacob Hochberg. According to Hochberg's story the woman tried to split him with a butcher's cleaver, and succeeded in cutting him and tearing out some of his hair.

Mrs. Amada's husband's sister married Hochberg. The store has been a sort of family concern, Hochberg selling meat on one side and the Amadas selling fruit and vegetables on the other. By mutual consent the families did not cross the middle line of the store without invitation or after asking and receiving permission. Yesterday afternoon a young son of Hochberg violated the arrangement and invaded the territory of his aunt. She shoved him back but he lofted until she had her back turned toward him and then violated the compact again and became involved in fisticuffs with a cousin. Mrs. Amada is alleged to have used considerable force in driving the invader across the frontier. Then the invader's father became involved and the defending force took up arms, but violated boundary rights in so doing, as she is alleged to have crossed the line and grabbed from the butcher's block the cleaver and sharpening steel. The cleaver was taken from the irate woman, but she kept the steel long enough to jab it into Hochberg's arm. Then she fastened her fingers in his hair and held on until hair and scalp parted company.

To-day business progressed on both sides of the trocha, but both sides kept closely within their own reservation and no friendly gossip was exchanged.

MEETING OF UNIVERSALISTS

Two Papers of Especial Interest by Drs. Atwood and Adams.

FIRST ON MODERN MINISTRY

Debate Follows a Dissertation on "Religion in Journalism and Journalism in Religion."

The Rev. Dr. I. M. Atwood, President of the Theological School of St. Lawrence University, Canton, N. Y., and the Rev. Dr. J. Coleman Adams, pastor of All Souls' Church, Brooklyn, presented papers before the middle conference of the Universalist Church, at the Church of the Divine Paternity, Central Park West and Seventy-sixth Street, last evening.

Dr. Atwood's subject was "The Strength and Weakness of the Modern Ministry." After stating that the elements of strength in a minister, ancient or modern, are partly within and partly without him, the speaker said:

> Our modern minister is thought by some to be the intellectual and spiritual inferior of his predecessor of a former age. I have given careful attention to this question for many years. And while I am painfully aware how many potent influences are drawing on our young men of force and ambition to keep them from the ministry, I am not able to perceive that the average of capacity or culture or sincerity has fallen since I began to study the problem.

Dr. Atwood said that if the minister is not less his difficulties are more. The competition is sharper than ever before. He must enter the race against a world filled with interesting distractions—competitors with the Church and pulpit for the interest and co-operation of men and women and even children. Again the strenuousness of the demand deflects some ministers from the right line. "I much fear," said Dr. Atwood, "that there are more ministers in our day than formerly who are vainly attempting to race it with the press, the stage, the club, the wheel, the lodges, the saloon. It is as if Remenyi threw away his violin and trusted his fame to a sonorous music box." The speaker's conclusion was as follows:

> Yet the Church fully holds her own. There are fewer failures than in business, fewer interruptions than in commerce, fewer blunders than in state craft. In enterprise, in steadiness, in comprehensiveness, in conquests, in enthusiasm, the modern ministry still holds the lead among the great activities of mankind.

A debate followed the paper, led by the Rev. J. M. Payson.

"Religion in Journalism and Journalism in Religion" was the theme treated by Dr. Adams. He said the reason there are so many decent newspapers and why there will be more, is that even the newspaper "which is out after dividends" can look for a fair return among people who demand honesty, decency, and fair play. The modern journal, moreover, pays increasing attention to the affairs of the religious world. The place and power of religion are more justly estimated. Speaking of the publicity given to affairs by the press, Dr. Adams said:

> Readers are kept aware that the religious people are awake and at work. They learn to reckon with the churches and their ideas as a very positive force in human life. In this way, too, the press has helped the religious world to know itself. It has helped the sects to understand one another. The Protestant reads the words of Archbishop Ireland and likes them, and thinks better of the church they represent. The Catholic reads a sermon of Brooks or Abbott, and has a better opinion of the school for which they stand.

Dr. Adams, treating of another aspect of his subject, said:

> The modern journal helps the clergyman and the lay worker to measure the temper and the conditions of the world in which he lives and labors. If any man has need to read the newspaper, the whole of it—financial columns, sporting news, amusements, jokes, advertisements, everything—it is the modern minister.

The conclusion of his paper, after advising religious persons to avoid the demoralizing newspapers, was:

> If a depraved press depraves society, it is because it takes a depraved society to deprave the press. There will be vicious journals as long as there are vicious readers. When men and women will only buy clean newspapers, the journalism of the age will be as white as the driven snow. Perhaps we shall have such newspapers when we walk the streets of the New Jerusalem.

Debate also followed this paper, opened by Charles M. Skinner of Brooklyn.

Other papers read before the conference yesterday were "Is Religious Faith Decaying?" by the Rev. Lewis B. Fisher, and "The Value of the Church to the Young Man," by Prof. H. Austin Tuttle, Jr., of the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute. This evening St. Clair McKelway will speak on "Good Citizenship," and the Rev. H. N. Couden, Chaplain of the House of Representatives, on "Patriotism in Religion."

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Invitations have been extended to 2,500 clergymen of this city to attend a performance of "The Christian" next Thursday morning at 11 o'clock.

Pinero's "Trelawny of the Wells," the play which is to inaugurate the regular season of the Lyceum Theatre, Nov. 22, is now in rehearsal at that house.

Director Max Gabriel, who for many years has been conductor and director of the musical affairs of Koster & Bial's Music Hall, has resigned, and will hereafter devote his time to composing music. He will be succeeded by Richard Stahl, who has been musical director for Hoyt & McKee.

Frank Perley, who last year produced the dramatization of Ian MacLaren's book, "Beside the Bonnie Briar Bush" in Washington and Chicago and then disbanded the company, has decided to revise the play in January with a competent company, and produce it in this city.

With the arrival of the North German Lloyd Liner Ems from Genoa last night the first detachment of the Maurice Grau Opera Company reached this country. These passengers comprised the greater part of the Italian chorus and the ballet. Among the passengers were Signora Eugenia Mantelli, the contralto, and M. E. Dufriche.

J. H. Stoddard, who is now appearing in vaudeville, has been engaged for the leading rôle in "Red, White, and Blue," a patriotic American play, by James Schomberg and Frank J. Keenan. Mr. Stoddard will be seen in a somewhat unfamiliar rôle, that of Father Savage, a naval Chaplain. The play will receive its initial production at the Grand Opera House, on Monday, Nov. 28.

The mysterious disappearance of Richard Kirch, the German actor, who was to have been one of the leading men at the Irving Place Theatre this season, was up to last night unsolved. Mr. Conried continued his diligent search for the actor yesterday without any result, and in the event of his non-appearance before Monday night he intends to bring proceedings against Mr. Kirch for breach of contract.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children notified Richard Mansfield Tuesday night that he must withdraw the two children, Bessie Harris and Katie Harris, from his company, as they are under seven years of age. Mr. Mansfield complied with the request, but thinks the action on the part of the society unjust, particularly in the case of the elder girl, Bessie, who is within two months of the required age, and who appeared with Mr. Mansfield throughout his entire engagement last year in "The First Violin," and also in Augustin Daly's production of "The Merry Wives of Windsor."

Weber & Fields's Music Hall will shortly occupy the property adjoining the present playhouse, on the northwest corner of Broadway and Twenty-ninth Street. Friend, House & Grossman, attorneys for the above firm, have secured for them a lease of the corner property from John Jay White of Litchfield, Conn., for a term of twenty-one years from May 1, 1899, which also includes the music hall building. This will give Weber & Fields's property a frontage of 140 feet on Twenty-ninth Street and 110.8 feet on Broadway, for which they have agreed to pay an annual rental of $35,000. It is the intention of the lessees to erect an addition to the present building.

Emil Paur and Nathan Franko appeared before the Board of Directors of the Musical Mutual Protective Union yesterday to secure another hearing for the cornet player, E. N. Lafricain, who was brought to this city from Boston by Mr. Paur to play with the Philharmonic and New York Orchestras, but rejected by the Examining Committee of the Union as a member on the grounds of incompetency. Mr. Paur and Mr. Franko presented a petition signed by twenty-five members as required by the constitution to grant an applicant another hearing, and the Directors decided to consent to his appearance with the New York Orchestra Saturday evening. Mr. Lafricain will have another examination to-day at the headquarters of the union, Third Avenue and Ninety-first Street, when it will be definitely decided as to his competency.

Very Swell.

"Chollie says he is in favor of expansion."

"How on earth did he ever happen to have an idea on the subject?"

"I don't know, but I think it struck him as something swell."—Indianapolis Journal.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Smith—Moen.

Mr. Howard Carroll Smith, a son of Mr. Charles Stewart Smith of this city, and Miss Katherine Lyall Moen, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward A. Moen of 308 West Seventy-seventh Street, were married last evening at 8:30 o'clock in Christ Church, Western Boulevard and Seventy-first Street. Bishop Neely of Maine performed the ceremony, assisted by the Rev. Dr. J. S. Shipman, rector of the church, and the Rev. Dr. David H. Greer of St. Bartholomew's. The bride's attendants were her sister, Miss Mary Warren, maid of honor; flower girl, Miss Juliet M. Shaw, and bridesmaids, Miss Katherine Lyall Miss Marian Bradford, Miss Elizabeth Gillespie, Miss Beatrice de Forest, Miss Grace Smith, and Miss Madelaine Van Zile. Mr. Smith's best man was Mr. Stewart Duncan. The ushers were Mr. Le Carche Moen, Mr. George Edgar Hume, Mr. George B. Agnew, Mr. Harward Warren Cram, Mr. J. Earl Sheffield, Mr. Edward Lytton Patterson, Mr. Cornelius R. Agnew, and Mr. A. R. Moen.

The bride was gowned in white satin. Her veil of tulle was fastened with orange blossoms. She carried white roses and lilies of the valley. The maid of honor wore a gown of white mousseline de soie with a mull sash of the same shade. Her costume was completed by a short white veil. The bridesmaids wore similar gowns and veils, with pink sashes. They carried bouquets of pink roses. The little flower girl was gowned in white. Mr. Henry Carter, organist of the church, gave special musical selections before the ceremony. The reception which followed the ceremony was attended only by the relatives and personal friends of the families. Mr. and Mrs. Smith will sail in two weeks for Europe, to be absent three months.

Borg—Wallach.

The wedding of Miss Gertrude Wallach and Myron I. Borg, son of Mr. and Mrs. Simon Borg, took place at noon yesterday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Leopold Wallach, the bride's brother and sister-in-law, 10 East Eightieth Street. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Gustav Gottheil, pastor of Temple Emanu-El, Forty-third Street and Fifth Avenue, and the Rev. Dr. Kaufmann Kohler, pastor of Temple Beth-El, Seventy-sixth Street and Fifth Avenue. The bride was given away by her brother, Leopold Wallach. The room in which the wedding took place was prettily decorated with palms, chrysanthemums, dahlias, and other flowers, and a floral bower was erected at one end of the room, where the officiating clergymen stood. Mr. Borg was attended by his brother, Sydney Borg, as best man. The ushers were Edward Schafer and Myron Schafer, cousins of the bridegroom; Harry A. Levy, Leo Arnstein, Edgar Hellman, and Alfred Cook. The bride, who wore white satin with a tulle veil, was attended by her niece, Miss Rita Wallach, as maid of honor. Miss Beatrice Borg, the bridegroom's sister, and Miss Addie Wallach, another niece of the bride, acted as bridesmaids. After the ceremony the bridal party and guests drove to the Waldorf-Astoria, where a wedding breakfast was served. Several hundred guests were present. Mr. Borg is connected with the firm of Simon Borg & Co., 20 Nassau Street, of which his father is the head. He and his bride will spend about two months in a European trip, and on their return will live in this city.

Ryan—Cunningham.

Miss Rose H. Cunningham, niece of ex-Senator Thomas F. Cunningham, and Matthew W. L. Ryan were married yesterday morning in the Roman Catholic Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, 447 West Fifty-first Street. The Rev. John Ryan, brother of the bridegroom, performed the ceremony and afterward celebrated a nuptial mass, a number of clergymen of the diocese assisting, among them Vicar General Joseph F. Mooney, the Rev. Father Thomas Wallace, the Rev. Father John D. Roach, the Rev. Father C. J. Cronin, and the Rev. Father P. N. Breslin. The church was decorated with palms and white chrysanthemums. Edward J. Heaney acted as best man, and Miss Lola Cunningham, the bride's sister, was maid of honor. Master William Ryan acted as page. Vincent D. P. Ryan, Edward Keenan, Patrick Walsh, and Charles F. Copper were the ushers. The bride, who wore white duchesse satin, tulle veil, and orange blossoms, and carried a rosary of amethysts and a Prayer Book, was given away by her brother, Nicholas J. Cunningham. Mr. and Mrs. Ryan sailed on the American Line steamship Paris for Europe. After a few days in London and Paris they will go to the Riviera for the Winter.

Babcock—Sloan.

Miss Lillian A. Sloan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Kellogg Sloan, and Augustus Fraprie Babcock were married last evening at St. James's Protestant Episcopal Church, St. James Place and Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, the Rev. Charles W. Homer, rector of the church, officiating, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Thomas B. McLeod, pastor of the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church. The maid of honor was Miss Louise I. Shannon, and the bridesmaids were Miss Mary F. Sloan, sister of the bride; Miss Grace Sloan of Baltimore, Md.; Miss Lillia Bearns, and Miss Carolin Sherer of Manhattan. The best man was Edwin Gates Babcock, and the ushers were Frederick C. Truslow, brother-in-law of the bridegroom; Frank Theodore Sloan, brother of the bride; Frank Hedge, and Graham F. Blandy. The ceremony was followed by a reception at the home of the bride's parents, 270 Washington Avenue. After an extended bridal tour, Mr. and Mrs. Babcock will reside at 476 Washington Avenue.

Gay—Bowdish.

Miss Jennie Campbell Bowdish, daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. Wellesley Campbell Bowdish, former pastor of Embury Methodist Episcopal Church, and Charles Richard Gay were married at the Embury Church, Decatur Street, Brooklyn, yesterday morning. The ceremony was performed by the father of the bride, the Rev. Dr. Strobridge, the present pastor of Embury Church, and the Rev. A. C. Bowdish, uncle of the bride. The maid of honor was Miss Claudia M. Hemlor, of Passaic, N. J. The best man was Robert W. Gay, brother of the bridegroom, and the ushers were Oscar Steengraef of Plainfield, N. J.; George W. Shaw, Walter A. Roden, and Frederick F. Phillip, all of Brooklyn. A wedding breakfast followed the ceremony at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. William H. Ziegler, 34 Eighth Avenue. After an extended Southern tour, Mr. and Mrs. Gay will make their home at 411 Hancock Street, Brooklyn.

Wallace—Sahler.

Miss Susie Hasbrouck Sahler, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Hasbrouck Sahler of 123 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn, and William Wallace, Jr., son of the late Dr. William Wallace, were married yesterday afternoon by the Rev. Edwin Ladd of Rutherford, N. J., a cousin of the bridegroom, at the home of the bride's parents. The maid of honor was Miss Edith Watson of Denver, Col., niece of the bride, and the bridesmaids were Miss Florence Southerland of Manhattan and Miss Florence Farman of Brooklyn. Dr. Henry Wallace, brother of the bridegroom, was best man, and Dudley Upjohn and Harry Munn, both of Brooklyn, were the ushers. Mr. and Mrs. Wallace will live with Mr. and Mrs. Sahler.

Ingalls—Gordon.

Miss Mary Gordon, daughter of Robert William Gordon of St. Paul's Avenue, Stapleton, Richmond Borough, was married to Walter Renton Ingalls of Manhattan at St. Paul's Memorial Church, Stapleton, last evening by the Rev. Alonzo L. Wood, rector of the church. Miss Caroline S. Martino of Saugerties acted as maid of honor, and Robert C. Ingalls, a brother of the bridegroom, served as best man. The ushers were Dr. W. P. Hopkins, Harry Creighton Ingalls, Philip Hamilton Gordon, and C. Walter Stuart. Gregor and Douglas Kilduff served as pages.

Ham—Chadwick.

Miss Mary Horton Chadwick, only daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. John White Chadwick, and Henry R. Ham were married yesterday at the Second Unitarian Church, Clinton Street, Brooklyn, of which the bride's father is pastor. The bride was attended by Miss Hattie Tefft. The best man was William Ham, brother of the bridegroom, and the ushers were H. Murray Lamont, Warren Jacobs, Harry Farwell, and M. L. Smith. The marriage ceremony was performed by the bride's father. Mr. and Mrs. Ham will live on the Park Slope.

Avery—Schuck.

The wedding of Mr. Ledyard Avery and Miss Anna M. Schuck, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Schuck, took place last evening at the home of the bride's parents, 808 St. Nicholas Avenue. The Rev. Dr. Patty, rector of St. Luke's Church, performed the ceremony. There were no bridesmaids. The best man was Mr. Harry F. Deignan. Mr. Charles F. H. Anger, Mr. Otto Orp, Mr. Augustus Schuck, and Mr. Anthony Schuck were the ushers. A supper followed the ceremony.

Becker—Smith.

The wedding of Miss Grace Smith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Alpheus Smith of 228 Madison Street, Brooklyn, and Dr. James P. Becker of Syracuse took place last evening at the home of the bride's parents, the Rev. Dr. John Carson, pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church, officiating. The maid of honor was Miss May Smith, sister of the bride, and the flower girls were the Misses Gladys and Helen Worstell. The best man was George Becker, brother of the bridegroom.

Griffith—Roberts.

Miss Gertrude Roberts, daughter of James Roberts, of 157 Kent Street, Brooklyn, and Howard Griffith were married last evening at the home of the bride by the Rev. Lewis Francis, pastor of the Kent Street Reformed Church. The bridesmaids were Miss Sparrow and Miss Estelle Sprague, and the ushers William Howe, William Winter, George Whittemore, and Edward Roberts, all of Brooklyn.

Loring—Wicken.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—Miss Marie Louise Wicken was married this afternoon to Daniel Alden Loring, Jr., of New York, the ceremony taking place at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. Ira Couch Wood, 527 North State Street. The Rev. Thaddeus A. Snively, rector of St. Chrysostom's Church, officiated.

The house was decorated in white and yellow chrysanthemums and palms. The bridesmaids, both cousins of the bride, were Miss Harriet Eckstein of Cincinnati and Miss Cornelia Holabird of Evanston. They were gowned alike in white silk mull, and their bouquets were of yellow chrysanthemums. George E. Landers of New Britain, Conn., was best man. The groomsmen were Newcomb B. Cole of Cleveland and Nelson Burr of New York. Walter Kink of Chicago and Harold Kauffman of St. Louis were the ushers.

Following the ceremony a reception was held from 4:30 to 6.

Hatch—Kelley.

GREENWICH, Conn., Oct. 26.—Miss Helen Menzies Kelley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Mumford Kelley, was married to-day to Edward Payson Hatch second, of New York City. The ceremony took place in Christ's Episcopal Church at 3:30 o'clock, the Rev. M. G. Thompson officiating. Miss Anna Kelley of Chicago was maid of honor. David Arthur McKinlay attended the bridegroom as best man, and the ushers were Dr. James C. Johnston, Augustus N. Hand, Duncan R. Preston, George R. Preston, Albert B. Ashforth, and Frederic H. Hatch. A reception at the bride's home followed the wedding.

Hobbs—Allen.

LOWELL, Mass., Oct. 26.—Miss Louise Allen, daughter of Charles H. Allen, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, was married to-day to Alexander F. Hobbs. The ceremony took place at the Allen home, and only the relatives and the immediate friends were present. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Bertha Allen, and by Miss Belle Shedd. Mr. Hobbs was attended by William K. Hamilton of Montreal, the former home of the bridegroom. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. John M. Green of the Eliot Congregational Church. The bride was given away by her father.

Ireland—Howell.

ISLIP, L. I., Oct. 26.—Charles Oliver Ireland and Miss Maude Howell were married in St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church, East Islip, to-day by the Rev. Ralph L. Brydges, the rector. The maid of honor was Miss Frankie O'Neill, and the bridesmaids Miss Jennie Ireland, sister of the bridegroom; Miss Lella Howell, a sister of the bride; Miss Belle Wicks, and Miss May Hunt. The bridegroom is a son of ex-Supervisor John E. Ireland, and is assistant cashier of the Amityville Bank. The bride is a daughter of Assessor George B. Howell.

Barstow—Newbold.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 26.—Rogers Barstow of Boston and Miss Rebecca T. Newbold of this city were married to-day in St. Mark's Episcopal Church by the Rev. Dr. Mortimer. The maid of honor was Miss Lena Carstairs. The bridesmaids were the Misses Amy Dupont, Alice Barstow, Julia Dupont, and Julia Merryweather. Ezra Barstow was best man and the ushers were Messrs. H. H. Smith, H. A. Curtis, John M. Little, Count L. de Dreesbach, John P. Dalton, and W. B. Johnson.

DOUBLE WEDDING AT WESTPORT.

Daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Sherwood Married Simultaneously.

WESTPORT, Conn., Oct. 26.—There was a double wedding here at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The brides were sisters—Miss Alice May and Miss Harriet Edna, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Sherwood. The respective bridegrooms were Louis Henry Irwin of New York and Vernon Henry Yarnall of Boston, Mass. The ushers were Charles Wheeler, I. Dougherty, and Arthur Orchard, all of New York; Arthur P. Sherwood, brother of the brides, of Westport; George C. Curtis, and R. K. Mansfield of Norwalk, Conn. There were no bridesmaids.

Preceded by the ushers, the bridal party moved up the centre aisle of the Memorial Church of the Holy Trinity to the accompaniment of a nuptial march performed by Richard Percy, organist of the Marble Collegiate Church, New York, in the choir of which for many years Miss Alice M. Sherwood, now Mrs. Irwin, has filled the position of contralto. There was interest to learn how the rector of the church, the Rev. Mr. MacKenzie, would, at one and the same time, employing a ritual which contemplates but one couple, proceed with the marriage of twice that number. What appeared to be a problem was solved by a transposition of words, using them in the plural, instead of the singular, in that part of the ceremony where troths are plighted, and repeating to each the words of the formula.

At the island home of the sisters there was a brief reception, at the close of which the bridal tour was begun. The respective future homes of the couples will be New York and Boston.

"BILL" ANTHONY TAKES A WIFE

The Maine Hero Married Over a Week Ago Miss Adela Maude Blancet of This City.

William Anthony, a Sergeant of Marines, better known as "Bill" Anthony, married on Saturday, Oct. 15, Miss Adela Maude Blancet. The ceremony took place at the parsonage of the Seventh Street Methodist Episcopal Church, 22 Seventh Street, the Rev. F. H. Smith officiating.

"Bill" Anthony is one of the Maine heroes. He was on the battleship the night she was blown up in Havana Harbor, and was then orderly to Capt. Sigsbee. When the vessel was blown up, Anthony started for Capt. Sigsbee's cabin, and in the darkness ran against him. He saluted, apologized, and then said: "Excuse me, Sir, I have to inform you that the ship is blown up and is sinking." He was the last but one to leave the vessel. Capt. Sigsbee in a letter to the Secretary of the Navy recommended that Anthony be made a Sergeant for his soldierly conduct, and Secretary Long promptly acted on the recommendation. Anthony is forty-four years old. He ran away from home when a boy and enlisted as a soldier. He became a Sergeant, and on getting his discharge after serving for fourteen years, joined the marines.

The wedding was a private one. One carriage took the bridal party from the home of the bride's aunt, Mrs. Greitsch, at 111 East Seventy-fifth Street. There were present besides Mrs. Kreitsch, Mrs. Blancet, the bride's mother; Mrs. Lena Kreitsch Reapple, and Henry Reapple.

Last week Sergt. Anthony wrote to the Rev. Mr. Smith a letter, in which he said: "I thank God every hour of my life for His goodness to me. He preserved me in all the perils of war from the fire of the enemy and from disease, that I might enjoy the blessings that are now mine."

Member of Seventy-first Married.

William A. P. Hennigan and Miss Alice A. Smith of King's Bridge were married Tuesday evening by Justice of the Peace Winfield S. Weed, in Jersey City. Hennigan served in the Seventy-first New York Volunteers during the war.

OFFICERS OF THE 71ST DINED.

The Men Hold Their Last Gathering Before the Muster Out and Have a Jolly Time.

A complimentary dinner was tendered to the officers of the Seventy-first Regiment last night by Messrs. Hawk and Wetherbee, the proprietors of the Hotel Manhattan, Forty-second Street and Madison Avenue. The dinner was strictly a Seventy-first Regiment affair, and no outsiders were allowed in the banquet hall. The dinner was important as being the last gathering of the officers prior to the mustering out which begins at the armory to-day.

The Rev. Dr. George R. Van De Water, the Chaplain, made the speech of the evening. He praised the men of the Seventy-first for their courage and obedience to orders, and stated that Company C of the regiment was in the firing line before the Sixth and the Sixteenth United States regulars reached that point.

It was that company that forded the creek long before the regulars had come up. Gen. Lawton had stated that the soldiers who crossed the creek would be cut to pieces, as the Spanish were ambuscaded at this point, but Company C, with Lieut. A

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Colonial Trust Company.
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G., 222 B'WAY.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway and Cedar Street, New York.
Deposit accounts received.
Advances made upon railroad, municipal, and other approved securities.
Letters of Credit Issued.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

John H. Davis & Co.
10 WALL STREET, NEW YORK,
Will buy or sell the Bonds of the
MINNEAPOLIS BREWING CO.,
RICHMOND R'WAY & ELECTRIC CO.

Andrew McKinney & Co.,
Members of the New York Stock Exchange,
52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
11 St. Sacrament St., Montreal, Canada.
Direct Private Wires to Montreal and Chicago. Montreal Stock a Specialty.

VAN SCHAICK & CO.,
Members of the New York Stock Exchange,
35 Broad St., New York.
INVESTMENTS.
Wanted, Bonds of any corporation, steam railway or street railway, in the State of Pennsylvania.
Also buy and sell securities dealt in in any market.
Private wires to principal cities.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF CENTRAL OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY'S 4½ per cent. Bonds and Preferred and Common Stock; SANDUSKY, MANSFIELD & NEWARK RAILROAD COMPANY'S 7 per cent. Bonds and Common Stock; COLUMBUS & CINCINNATI MIDLAND RAILROAD COMPANY'S 4½ per cent. Bonds and Preferred Stock; NEWARK, SOMERSET & STRAITSVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY'S 5 per cent. Bonds; PITTSBURG JUNCTION R. R. COMPANY'S First Mortgage 6% Bonds, Second Mortgage 5% Bonds, and Preferred and Common Stock, and PITTSBURG JUNCTION TERMINAL CO.'S 5 per cent. Bonds:

The Advisory Committee of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Reorganization has formulated a plan for the Reorganization or consolidation of the above-named railroad companies, and the undersigned are constituted to undertake as Managers the consummation of the Plan.

Deposits of the above-mentioned securities must be made with the Depositary, **The Mercantile Trust Company**, of New York, **on or before November 1, 1898**, after which date no further deposits of such Bonds or Stocks will be accepted except in each instance in the discretion of the undersigned and upon such terms and conditions as the undersigned may impose.

Suitable certificates of deposit will be issued by the Depositary for all securities deposited.

COPIES OF THE PLAN AND FULL INFORMATION MAY BE OBTAINED FROM EITHER OF THE UNDERSIGNED, OR FROM THE DEPOSITARY, OR FROM ALVIN W. KRECH, ESQ., SECRETARY OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE, NO. 120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Dated October 12, 1898.

SPEYER & CO.,
KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
SPEYER BROTHERS,
Reorganization Managers.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
Virginia Deferred Certificates:

The undersigned, at the request of the holders of a large amount of Virginia Deferred certificates, have agreed to act as a committee to receive the deposit of the said certificates and to take measures in connection with eminent citizens of West Virginia and Virginia, to ascertain the amount of the debt due from West Virginia, and to submit a plan for the compromise and settlement of the same to an advisory board, composed of Hon. THOS. F. BAYARD, Hon. E. J. PHELPS, Hon PINKNEY WHYTE, and GEORGE G. WILLIAMS, ESQ., and thereafter to the holders of the certificates.

Certificates, or Trust receipts therefor, should be deposited with the committee, at **Messrs. BROWN BROTHERS & COMPANY, 59 Wall Street, New York City,** as soon as possible, in order that action may be taken before the coming session of the Legislature of West Virginia.

Negotiable receipts will be issued for certificates, or for the Trust Receipts representing them.

Copies of the agreement under which the same are to be received will be furnished upon application at the Depositary.

JOHN CROSBY BROWN, Chairman.
GEORGE COPPELL,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
CLARENCE CARY, } Committee.
ROBERT L. HARRISON, Secretary.
CARY & WHITRIDGE, Counsel, 59 Wall St.

STATEN ISLAND RAPID TRANSIT CO.
First Mtge. Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds.
DUE IN 1913.

In view of the default of the interest on the above bonds, the undersigned, owning or representing a large proportion of said issue, have consented to act as a committee, with a view to protecting the interests of all the bondholders, and invite deposits with the **GUARANTY TRUST CO.**, corner Nassau and Cedar Sts., New York, which is now prepared to receive bonds and deliver receipts in exchange therefor.

J. W. DAVIS, Chairman, 9 Broad St.,
T. DENNY, Jr., 62 Cedar St.
F. J. LISMAN, 30 Broad St.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

E. W. BLISS PFD. STOCK
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market firm.

With few exceptions, in a market where total transactions were beyond 300,000 shares, yesterday's changes were for the better. No great advances were scored, though in two or three parts of the market the anxieties of the short interest showed in a covering movement which seemed more intent upon getting the stocks needed than in taking them carefully. In Rubber Trust, in Sugar Trust, in Jersey Central, and in a few other conspicuous shares this tendency was made especially clear.

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As a result of the recent advances in market values there has been a very decided diminution of the short interest. In some particular quarters the borrowing element is practically eliminated. Sugar Trust shares still lend at a premium, and in some parts of the market borrowing charges are still the rule; but generally there are marked differences in conditions now compared with what were ruling a week ago in so far as involves the quantity of available stocks.

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In the business world almost every development is encouraging. Railway earnings continue to average higher and higher. The United States Supreme Court's decision in the Joint Traffic Association case is something of a deterrent—however soothingly interested authorities may talk—and the foreign political situation is other than helpful. But in Wall Street there seems to be developing confidence that the Congressional elections are to result in sound money victories, and that the next Congress will be beyond suspicion of cheap money influences. This reflects a very decided change in Wall Street sentiment and is of more than passing consequence.

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Europe continues to sell stocks here, not so much because of doubt as to American values, but rather on account of uncertainties at home. London sales of standard railway stocks do not continue in the volume shown some days ago, but there is still persistent selling every time the market shows strength. Higher money rates seem probable abroad, and this may lead to further liquidation of foreign interests in our securities.

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In so far as careful observation can determine there is small indication of actual current interest in the New York stock market upon the part of interests of the first consequence. The biggest men of the financial world are not only declaring it to be advisable to watch and wait just now rather than be active, but they are practicing what they preach. The Wall Street market is thus left almost wholly in the hands and within the control of relatively small traders.

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Government bonds were strong. There were sales of $371,500 threes, coupon,, at 105⅝@105⅝@107⅞; $80 do., small, at 105¼; $4,000 do., registered, at 105⅛; $50,000 fours, 1925, registered, at 126¾, and $20,000 fives, coupon, at 113¼.

***

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sug. Refs.	2½	Lake Erie & W. pf.	¾
Am. Sug. Refs. pf.	1	Louis. & Nash.	1½
B. & O., all in. pd.	½	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	1¼
Chi. Gt. West. pf. A.	1⅝	Nat. Lead Co.	1
C., C., C. & St. L.	½	N. J. Central	2
C., M. & St. P. pf.	1¼	Nor. & West. pf.	½
Chi. & Northwest.	½	Pacific Mail	½
C., L. & W. pf.	⅝	Pullman Car	1¾
Consol. Gas.	3	St. L. Southwestern.	⅞
Consol. Ice	¾	St. L. Southw'n pf.	2½
D. & Rio Gr. pf.	½	Southern Ry. pf.	½
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	1½	Tenn. C. & I.	1¼
Erie 2d pf.	½	U. P., D. & G. 1st	
Gen. Electric	2	in. pd.	⅝
Great North. pf.	1½	U. S. Rubber	⅝
Iowa Cent. pf.	½	U. S. Rubber pf.	1⅝
Laclede Gas.	½	Wabash pf.	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Spts. Mfg. pf.	½	International Paper.	1
Am. Tobacco	1⅝	Manhattan Cons.	½
Am. Steel & Wire pf.	1⅜	Michigan Cent.	1½
B., R. & P.	2	N. Y. Air Brake	⅝
Canada South.	½	St. P. & Om.	½
Ft. W. & Rio Gr.	⅛		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bond Advanced.

St. Louis Southwest 2d 1½

Bonds Declined.

Brook. El. 1st, t. r.	1	Kings Co. El. 1st	4½
Col. Mid. 2-4s.	1	W. N. Y. & P. gen.	1
Erie, gen. lien	1		

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1½@2 per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four to five months, and 3@3½ per cent. for six months. Commercial paper rates, 3¼@3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4¼ per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $139,667,842; balance, $7,222,140; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $878,076.

Money on call in London at 3½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3⅞@4 per cent. for short and 4@4⅛ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market firmer. Posted rates were $4.83 for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.82¼@$4.82¼ for sixty days, $4.85½@$4.85⅝ for demand, $4.86½@$4.86⅝ for cable transfers, and $4.81¼@$4.81⅜ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.24⅜@5.24⅞, less 1-16, for long and 5.21⅞, less 1-16, @5.22½ for short; reichsmarks at 94 3-16 and 94 13-16@94⅞, and guilders at 39⅛ and 40 1-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—Par. Boston—2½@7c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, par; bank, 50c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—25c discount.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Erie, ½, to 12¾; St. Paul, ¼, to 111¾; Louisville and Nashville, ⅛, to 56½, and Erie first preferred, ⅛, to 33. Declined—Illinois Central, ⅝, to 111¾; Union Pacific preferred, ¼, to 66⅝; New York Central, ¼, to 117¾; Pennsylvania, ¼, to 60¼, and Northern Pacific preferred, ⅛, to 77½. Reading sold at 8½, Atchison at 13, and Canadian Pacific at 83¾. British consols advanced 1, to 108⅝, for money and 108¾ for the account. The Bank of England gained £145,000 bullion on balance. In Paris, rentes sold at 101f. 65c, and Exchange on London at 25f. 41c.

DENVER PREFERRED'S STRENGTH.

Denver and Rio Grande preferred made a further advance yesterday, selling up to 54½ and retaining most of its gain to the close. Again insiders were the most conspicuous buyers, and again there were intimations in such quarters of dividend developments of consequence. Action upon the semi-annual dividend on Denver and Rio Grande preferred will not be taken for some time yet, but official intimations are to the effect that there may be an increase in the rate. It is probably upon such hints that inside interests are buying the stock. London houses also took small amounts of Denver preferred yesterday.

FLOWER STOCKS STRONG.

Again yesterday the Flower properties showed strength. Brooklyn Rapid Transit got up to 66 and People's Gas up to 104. Rock Island made a fractional gain for the day, selling above 102. Atchison preferred fluctuated within narrow limits, but showed steadiness. Business associates of Gov. Flower were buyers throughout the market and continued to talk confidently of the outlook.

THE INDUSTRIAL STOCKS.

Practically all of the conspicuous industrial stocks made gains yesterday. Sugar Trust was the leader of the group, and was notably strong, selling up above 115, and retaining nearly all of its gain to the close. It made a net advance of 2½ points on transactions of more than 83,000 shares. Chiefly the buying of the stock represented covering by traders, among whom the sentiment on Sugar Trust seems to have become more bullish than for some time. Comparatively large sales of Sugar Trust were again made by brokers who, at irregular intervals, for some time past have been steady sellers, and whose operations have been generally looked upon as coming from inside interests.

In Tobacco Trust there were wide fluctuations, the stock selling as high as 130½ and as low as 127¼. It closed below 129, with a net loss of 1⅝ points. All sorts of rumors regarding the Tobacco Trust and its new opposition were in circulation. One story told that the Trust has acquired the Lorillard plant, although this was generally denied and was not given much attention except among the traders, who were the largest buyers of the stock. About the only authentic bit of news regarding Tobacco Trust affairs was the announcement that the new Union Company is to fight the Trust in the cigarette field, where heretofore it has held undisputed sway. The buying of the stock yesterday was chiefly by professional traders, who are quite bullish on it. Heavy sales of the stock above 129 were in some quarters looked upon as inside liquidation.

Both the Rubber stocks were strong, the common gaining 2 points on transactions of more than 10,000 shares. Lead common made a gain of 1 point, Leather preferred showed firmness on small transactions, and the other stocks of the group all made gains.

SENTIMENT ON THE GRANGERS.

Of all the Grangers yesterday there was buying of excellent character, carried on in a most confident way. Commission houses took round lots of St. Paul and Burlington, and of both of these stocks there was also considerable out-of-town buying. Boston houses were all buyers of Burlington, while many purchasing orders in St. Paul came from Chicago. In Rock Island, insiders and friends of ex-Gov. Flower were actively bullish. Burlington's September statement is due on Friday, and friends of the property are placing much confidence in this. On all of the Granger stocks general sentiment seems to be bullish.

LONDON DOES NOT BUY.

Before the opening of the New York market yesterday the London market had recovered from previous weakness, and foreign quotations for international stocks were nearly on a parity with Tuesday's New York close. Arbitrage operations were small and were about evenly divided between purchases and sales. There was no indication, however, of a disposition abroad to buy back stocks liquidated in the New York market during the past few days. Of only one stock—Louisville and Nashville—was there any consequential London buying, although some of the purchases of Denver and Rio Grande preferred came from this source. On all other international stocks London sentiment seems to be bearish. New York Central's decline to 114 came from selling, which was said to be for the account of London investment interests.

PACIFIC STOCKS LAGGARD.

Of late the Pacific stocks have shown an indisposition to share in the upward tendency of the general market, both Northern Pacifics and Union Pacifics hanging back and merely holding their own. Of the stocks of both roads there has been quiet selling by people who were buyers when they were at their highest, over a month ago, and who held on through the subsequent decline. This selling has not been at all heavy, but it has been large enough to keep the stocks down in the absence of any aggressive buying. Yesterday the sales of this character were lighter than heretofore, and there were indications that the supply of stocks from such sources is about exhausted. Both the Northern Pacifics moved up fractionally, and Union Pacific common also showed quiet strength. Selling by London houses of Union Pacific preferred kept that stock from advancing, although good buying kept it firm.

IN THE IRON TRADE.

In its review of trade conditions The Iron Age, foremost iron trade authority, will say to-day:

"From the West come indications of growing uneasiness since new work is not as rapidly taking the place of orders filled. There seems to be the usual anxiety about Winter work, intensified now by the knowledge of what individual plants can do when pushed to the utmost, as they have been during the past few months. In many cases the record of plants has been a revelation even to their managers, and has certainly put additional pressure upon the sales departments.

"Mr. Carnegie, in an interview, takes the ground that, since we cannot increase consumption, therefore the capacity is beyond our legitimate requirements. This would foreshadow a continuance of low prices and of a vigorous movement in the export trade.

"It is interesting in connection with the export trade to note the tonnage placed according to official reports during the first eight months of the current year:

	Gross tons.
Pig iron	126,130
Bars	3,720
Bars or rods, (probably sheet bars)	16,819
Railroad iron bars	350
Rails	196,128
Billets and blooms	17,586
Hooks and bands	5,624
Sheets and plates	19,227
Structural iron	23,118
Wire	47,840
Nails	18,763
Total	476,375

"This does not include such items as pipe and pipe fittings, valued at $2,856,405, nor machinery, &c., whose weight it is impossible to estimate.

"While many items in the above table are small, relatively speaking, in the aggregate we must be exporting at a rate which cannot be far from an equivalent of 800,000 tons of pig iron per annum.

"Statistically the pig iron trade is in an excellent condition. We know that to be the case in regard to foundry and forge irons, and new evidence to the same effect is offered by the Bessemer Pig Iron Association.

"In spite of this there is an easier feeling in steel in the Central West and a tendency toward lower figures in finished material. The wire nail manufacturers have decided to lower prices.

"Report has it that negotiations are again on foot among the wire interests looking toward a further concentration, or, if that movement should fail, the formation of a second large associated group.

"No really very important transactions have come to the surface during the past week, but it is likely that there will be developments at an early date which will enable the trade to gain a clearer insight into the influences which will shape events next year. Prominent among these will be the attitude of the rail makers, who are not expected now to do anything toward advancing prices, should they take concerted action."

STOCK EXCHANGE LISTINGS.

The Governors of the Stock Exchange, at their meeting yesterday, acted favorably upon the application for the listing of 227 additional Brooklyn Rapid Transit bonds, issued under mortgage dated Oct. 1, 1895, and given to secure an issue of $7,000,000 5 per cent. fifty-year gold bonds, numbered from 1 to 7,000, and due Oct. 1, 1945. Under date of June 10, 1896, April 14, 1897, and Dec. 22, 1897, the Governing Committee adopted the recommendation of the Committee on Stock List that bonds to the amount of $6,398,000, numbered 1 to 6,398, both inclusive, be admitted to the list. The recent application covers 227 additional bonds, numbered consecutively from 6,399 to 6,625, both inclusive.

The company's application gives the following resume of the purposes of the additional bonds and of the financial condition of the property:

The mortgage under which said bonds were issued bears date of Oct. 1, 1895; is for the amount of $7,000,000; becomes due Oct. 1, 1945; is issued to the Central Trust Company of New York as trustee, and the bonds bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, coupons being paid April 1 and Oct. 1 at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York.

The additional bonds covered by this present application were issued under authority of the Board of Directors. Ten of them were applied toward the purchase of ten first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds of the Sea View Railroad Company, issued in part payment of the reconstruction of that railroad as an electric railroad, and the proceeds of the remaining 217 bonds have been applied to the cost of the construction of extensions, additions, and improvements on the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, of which the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company is the lessee, the amount of such construction expenditures being repayable by the Brooklyn City Railroad Company at the termination of the lease. Since the last application to the committee for the listing of bonds, the equity of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company in such expenditures has increased $749,291 to Sept. 30, 1898, and the money for such construction other than the proceeds of the 217 bonds referred to above has been provided out of the surplus profits of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company and other funds. The purpose for which these amounts were expended include the extension of the company's lines over the New York and Brooklyn Bridge, the continued conversion of tracks from horse railroad construction to electric construction, extension of tracks, and additions to power plant and car equipment.

The following is a statement of the stocks, bonds, and equities owned by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company:

Entire capital stock Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, par value	$200,000.00
Equity in 999-year lease of Brooklyn City Railroad Company to Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company—	
Construction account of Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company against Brooklyn City Railroad Company for extensions and improvements on leased lines, amounting Sept. 20, 1898, to	4,387,356.79
Entire capital stock, Brooklyn, Queens County and Suburban Railroad Company, par value	2,000,000.00
Entire capital stock, Sea Beach Railway Company, par value	650,000.00
Entire capital stock, Sea View Railroad Company, par value	190,752.54
First mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, Sea View Railroad Company, par value	52,500.00
First consolidated mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, Brooklyn, Queens County and Suburban Railroad Company, par value	255,000.00
*First mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, Brooklyn, Queens County & Suburban Railroad Company, par value	2,000,000.00
*First mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, Brooklyn City Railroad Company, par value	1,627,000.00
*Composing guarantee fund for performance of Brooklyn City Railroad Company's lease.	

The following is a statement of the present funded indebtedness of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company and its constituent companies, with the amounts of annual interest and rental charges:

Interest.	Outstanding.	Rate.	Annual P. C. Charge.
Brooklyn Rapid Transit gold bonds	$6,625,000	5	$331,250
Brooklyn Heights firsts	250,000	5	12,500
Brooklyn, Queens County and Suburban—			
Firsts	3,500,000	5	175,000
First consolidated	2,834,000	5	141,700
Jamaica and Brooklyn Road Company, firsts.	240,000	5	12,000
Sea Beach Railway Company, firsts	650,000	4	26,000
Sea View Railroad Company, firsts	52,500	6	3,150
Rental.			
Brooklyn City Railroad Company, stock	12,000,000	10	1,200,000
Brooklyn City Railroad Company bonds, viz.—			
First consolidated	6,000,000	5	300,000
Brooklyn Crosstown	200,000	5	10,000
Calvary Cemetery and Greenpoint	200,000	6	12,000
New Williamsburg and Flatbush	200,000	4½	9,000
Greenpoint and Lorimer.	125,000	6	7,500
Grand Street and Newtown	200,000	5	10,000
Total interest charges and rental			$2,250,100
Less interest on bonds owned			197,250
Net fixed charges, entire system			$2,052,850

Following is a statement of the operations of the entire Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company's system for the year ending Sept. 30, 1898, and the balance sheet of the Rapid Transit Company for Sept. 30, 1898:

Gross earnings	$5,912,891.82
Expenses, (including taxes)	3,717,621.97
Net earnings	$2,195,269.85
Other income	242,881.24
Gross income	$2,438,151.09
Fixed charges	2,069,930.85
Surplus	$368,220.24

BALANCE SHEET, BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY, SEPT. 30, 1898.

ASSETS.

Investment account	$22,663,719.22
Treasury bonds	375,000.00
B. C. R. R. Co. const. equity	4,387,356.79
Interest receivable	51,898.36
Sea Beach Railway stock	1.00
Cash	152,007.20
Coupon deposit	550.00
Individuals and companies	17,000.00
Total	$27,647,532.57

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$20,000,000.00
Mortgage bonds	7,000,000.00
Coupons	6,975.00
Accrued interest on bonds	164,575.00
Bills payable	112,000.00
Vouchers	1,079.07
Sea Beach Railway contract	1.00
Taxes accrued	12,102.00
Profit and loss, (surplus)	350,800.50
Total	$27,647,532.57

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The following securities were also admitted to the Stock Exchange list:

Indiana, Illinois and Iowa Railroad Company—$2,500,000 first mortgage 5 per cent. refunding gold coupon bonds of 1948, Nos. 1 to 2,500 inclusive.

Colorado Midland Railway Company—$135,000 additional preferred stock, represented by voting trust certificates to be added to amount now on the list, making total amount listed to date $4,779,800.

Brooklyn Union Gas Company—$158,000 additional consolidated mortgage 5 per cent. fifty-year gold coupon bonds of 1945, Nos. 13,082 to 13,239 inclusive, to be added to amount now on the list, making total amount listed to date $13,239,000; Nos. 1 to 13,239 inclusive.

Central Branch Union Pacific Railway Company—$2,500,000 first mortgage 4 per cent. gold bonds, Nos. 1 to 2,500 inclusive.

General Electric Company—$2,551,200 new preferred 7 per cent. cumulative stock.

Wisconsin Central Company—Old Colony Trust Company (of Boston) certificates of deposit, stamped "Issued at New York Transfer Office, Manhattan Trust Company," for $7,943,300 common stock and $2,454,200 preferred stock of the Wisconsin Central Company. The committee is empowered to add to the list from time to time additional certificates of deposit for common and preferred stock, amounting in the aggregate to $12,000,000 for common stock and $3,000,000 for preferred stock, as the same shall be issued for stock deposited.

United States Rubber Company—$4,125,000 additional preferred stock and $3,500,000 additional common stock, to be added to amount now on the list, making total amount listed to date $23,625,500 preferred stock and $23,666,000 common stock.

Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company—$2,255,000 first consolidated mortgage 5 per cent. gold guaranteed coupon bonds, Nos. 1 to 1,217, 1,243 to 1,696, 1,701 to 1,711, 1,725 to 1,733, 1,742 to 1,756, 1,761 to 1,770, and 2,296 to 2,834 inclusive.

Pullman Palace Car Company—$18,000,000 additional capital stock, to be added on Nov. 15 to amount now on the list, making total amount listed at that date $54,000,000.

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The Governors yesterday received the resignation of Mr. John C. Kilbreth from the committee. Mr. Kilbreth had one more year of his term to serve.

MR. MORGAN'S CONFIDENCE.

Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, who has been absent from New York for more than a fortnight, returned to his office yesterday. People who talked with Mr. Morgan during the day came away from him expressing much confidence in the outlook for the stock market. They quoted Mr. Morgan as talking quite hopefully, basing his belief in higher prices on the excellent underlying conditions. He shows no uneasiness, they said, over the several temporary disturbances now affecting values.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Annual meeting American Type Founders' Company. Old Directors and officers re-elected.

Sales of Mechanics and Traders' Bank at auction at 94½ and on the Stock Exchange at 100.

Union Pacific and Oregon Railroad and Navigation Companies purchasers of certain securities and claims sold at public auction.

Increase of $2,691 in San Francisco and North Pacific's net earnings for September, making an increase of $2,759 since July 1.

Annual meeting "Big Four" stockholders. Retiring Directors re-elected.

Advance of half a cent in posted rates for demand sterling.

Incorporation at Albany of the International Tobacco Company with a capital of $150,000.

Increase of $25,873 in Chicago Great Western's surplus, after dividends for the quarter ended Sept. 30.

Announcement by the Chicago Great Western that about Nov. 1 it will restore through rates on all business from Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan points to St. Paul and Minneapolis via Chicago.

Western dispatches stating that the St. Paul has about completed a deal by which it will secure the Mason City and Fort Dodge Railroad, ninety-two miles long.

Announcement by the Chicago and Alton that on Nov. 1 it will reduce its proportional rates on flour for export from Kansas City.

Decrease of $4,668 in net earnings of Allegheny Valley for September, making an increase of $72,361 since Jan. 1.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the third week in October showed increases:

Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern	$4,875
Chesapeake and Ohio	22,688
Fort Worth & Rio Grande	2,886
Kanawha & Michigan	847
Lake Erie & Western	5,883
Louisville & Nashville	51,310
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	934
Rio Grande Southern	1,504
St. Louis Southwestern	29,900
Southern Railway	39,749
Total increase 10 roads	$160,576
Increase previously reported	306,909
Total increase 22 roads	$467,485

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The following showed decreases:

Chicago & Eastern Illinois	$4,800
Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling	11,287
Minneapolis & St. Louis	14,601
New York, Ontario & Western	14,829
St. Joseph & Grand Island	1,560
St. Louis & San Francisco	11,214
Toledo & Ohio Central	2,848
Wheeling & Lake Erie	3,229
Total decrease 8 roads	$64,368
Decrease previously reported	52,827
Total decrease 14 roads	$117,195
Net increase	$350,292

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	218	227
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	105	106
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	116	119
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	220	222
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	88
Brooklyn El. common, when issued	26	27
Brooklyn El. pf., when issued	56	58
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	110	112
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	110¾	111
Buffalo Street Railway	79¼	81
Buffalo Street Railway Con	112¾	114
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	111	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	51½	53½
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	98	101
Eighth Avenue Railroad	350	370
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	69	73
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	99	101
Kings County Inc.	8	10
Kings County Elevated	3	5½
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	105	106
New Orleans Traction common	1½	3½
New Orleans Traction pf.	8	11
Ninth Avenue Railroad	183	190
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	112	114
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	109	110
Second Avenue consols	114½	116
Second Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	11	13
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	95	98

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	127	129
Hoboken Ferry 5s	109½	111½
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. 5s	99	101
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	78	81
N. Y. & Brooklyn Ferry	40	40¼
N. Y. & Brook. Ferry 5 p. c., with int.	94	94¾
Union Ferry	44	44¼
Union Ferry bonds	101	103

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	71	76½
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	85½	87½
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	104¾	106½
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	87¾
Lafayette Gas Company stock	83	86
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	52	56
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gs	72	73
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	70	71

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	26¾	27¼
Amsterdam preferred	65¼	66¾
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	100	100½
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	21	22
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	92½	93½
Central Union 6s, guaranteed	104½	105½
Columbia G. & E. stock	85	87
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock	85	90
Mutual of New York	300	315
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	60	64
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st, ex. int.	111	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con., ex. int.	108	109
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	103
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on.)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	49	51
St. Paul Gas bonds	78	82
Standardd Gas, New York	125	129
Standard Gas pf.	145	148
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	115	118
Syracuse Gas stock	15¾	16¾
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	85	89
Western Gas	87½	88½
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	101½	102½

Industrials.

American Bank Note	39	40
American Typefounders'	48	51
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	70	74
Glucose common	65	63½
Glucose pf.	107½	108½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¾	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	3½	4½
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	45	55
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	88	90
Lorillard Company pf., ex. div.	116	118
Michigan-Peninsular Car	12½	15
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	90	92
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	9	11½
Pennsylvania Coal	340	357
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Standard Distilling	18½	19½
Standard Distilling pf.	66⅝	67½
Standard Oil Trust	414½	415½
Trenton Potteries	9	9
Trenton Potteries pf.	34	39
Union Typewriter	12	14
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	100½	102
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	90	95
Wagner Car Company	166½	168

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	98	101
Anderson Tobacco Company	11	15
Central & South American Tel.	110	119
Commercial Cable stock	175	185
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	¾	1

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Oct. 26, 1898.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
110	115	20	Adams Express	110	110	110	110	.....
29½	30	200	Am. Malting Co.	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	– ¼
79	79¼	10	Am. Malting Co. pf.	79⅜	79⅜	79⅜	79⅜	.....
37½	37⅝	2,520	American Cotton Oil	37⅜	37⅝	37½	37½	.....
86¼	87½	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	+ ¼
134	136	17	American Express	135	135	134½	134½	.....
11⅞	12	850	American Spirits Mfg.	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅜
34½	35	100	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	34	34	34	34	– ½
115	115½	74,930	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	114¼	115¼	112½	115½	+ 2½
108½	109¼	210	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	108½	108¼	108¼	108½	+1
128¾	129	75,240	American Tobacco	130	130½	127¼	128¾	– ⅛
29½	31	100	Am. Steel & Wire Co.	29½	29½	29½	29½	– ¼
85	87½	400	Am. S. & W. Co. pf.	85¼	85¼	84¼	84¾	– 1¼
12⅜	13	105	At., T. & S. F.	13	13	12⅜	12⅜	.....
35⅝	35⅞	14,179	At., T. & S. F. pf.	36	36⅛	35⅝	35½	+ ⅛
44	44½	600	B. & O., all in. pd.	44½	44½	44	44½	+ ½
31	31½	100	B. & O., when issued.	31½	31½	31¼	31½	+ ⅛
68¼	69	100	B. & O. pf., when iss.	68⅞	68⅞	68⅞	68⅞	+ ⅛
2⅞	2⅞	620	Bay State Gas	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	– ⅛
6⅝	6¾	6,665	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	66	66	65¼	65⅝	.....
8⅛	8¼	100	Bruns. City	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	– ¼
..	34	100	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	30	30	30	30	– 2
51¾	52½	390	Canada Southern	53	53	52½	52½	+ ½
25	26	830	Central Pacific	24¾	24¾	24¼	24⅝	+ ⅜
21⅛	21⅜	1,200	Chesapeake & Ohio	20⅞	21⅜	20⅞	21⅜	+ ⅜
153	155	10	Chicago & Alton	154½	154½	154½	154½	.....
116⅜	116¾	13,230	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	116	116½	116	116½	+ ⅜
14¼	14¼	900	Chicago Great West.	14¼	14⅝	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
41½	42½	1,300	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	40½	42⅝	40½	42	+1⅜
7	7¼	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	– ⅛
108½	108⅝	20,355	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	108¼	108⅝	108⅛	108⅝	+ ⅛
162½	163	1,705	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	161	162¼	161	162¼	+1½
131½	131⅜	202	Chicago & Northw.	131½	131½	131½	131½	+ ½
101⅜	102	7,200	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	102	102⅛	101½	102	+ ⅛
39	39½	325	C., C., C. & St. L.	39½	39½	39	39	.....
45	46	100	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	45⅝	45⅞	45⅝	45⅞	+ ⅛
..	..	100	Col. C. & I. Dev., pf.	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ¼
175	176½	100	Consolidated Gas	176	176	176	176	+3
47½	48	500	Consolidated Ice	47	47¾	47	47¾	+ ¾
90	91	32	Consolidated Ice pf.	90	91	90	91	.....
102	103	25	Del. & Hudson	103	103	103	103	.....
54¼	54⅜	4,530	Denver & R. G. pf.	53⅞	54½	53⅞	54⅜	+ ½
128	..	100	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	129½	129¾	129½	129½	+1½
12⅜	12½	332	Erie	12	12	12	12	+ ¼
32¼	32⅜	800	Erie 1st pf.	32	32	31⅞	32⅜	+ ¼
29¾	30	2,012	Fed. Steel, when iss.	29¾	30	29¾	30	+ ¼
70½	70⅝	2,557	Fed. S. pf., when iss.	70½	70⅝	70¼	70¾	+ ¼
12	15	100	Ft. W. & R. G.	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	–3¼
82¼	83	930	General Electric	82	83	82	83	+1
137	137½	200	Great Northern pf.	137½	137½	137½	137½	+1½
45	..	152	Hawaiian Sugar	44⅞	46	44¼	44½	.....
108¾	109	583	Illinois Central	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	– ⅜
51	52¼	1,500	Inter. Paper Co.	52½	52¾	51	52	–1
34	34½	200	Iowa Central pf.	33½	34	33½	34	+ ½
15	16	25	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	.....
48	48¼	330	Laclede Gas	48¾	48⅝	48¼	48½	+ ½
91	93	25	Laclede Gas pf.	90½	90½	90½	90½	.....
63	63¾	406	Lake Erie & West. pf.	63	63	63	63	+ ¾
55¾	55⅞	12,060	Louisville & Nashville.	54⅞	56¼	54¾	55⅞	+1⅛
2	5	200	Manhattan Beach	2	2	2	2	.....
96⅜	96¼	2,955	Manhattan Con	96⅞	97⅛	96⅜	96¼	– ½
150½	159½	2,766	Metropolitan St. Ry.	150¾	160	159	159½	.....
105	107	504	Michigan Central	106¼	106¼	106	106	–1½
126	128	300	Minn. Iron, r., std.	126	126	126	126	.....
32¾	33	2,240	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	32	32⅜	32	32⅜	+1¼
32¾	33	520	Missouri Pacific	32½	33	32½	33	+ ⅜
32⅜	33¼	200	National Biscuit Co.	32⅞	33	32⅞	33	.....
96½	97¾	20	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	.....
33	33¾	200	National Lead Co.	33	33	33	33	+1
109¼	112	107	Nat. Lead Co. pf.	110	110	110	110	+ ⅛
5⅞	6	825	National Linseed Oil.	6	6	6	6	+ ⅛
87	88	610	New Jersey Central	88	88	88	88	+2
100¼	103	250	New York Air Brake.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	– ⅜
114½	114¾	1,959	New York Central.	114⅝	114⅞	114	114¾	+ ¼
190	192	10	N. Y., N. H. & H.	192	192	192	192	.....
..	..	10	N. Y., Lack. & West.	126	126	126	126	.....
49½	50	200	Norfolk & West. pf.	49¼	49¼	49¼	49½	+ ⅛
6	6¼	1,000	North American	6¼	6	6	6	+ ⅛
40¼	40⅝	8,800	Northern Pacific	40⅝	40⅝	40	40⅜	+ ⅜
75¼	75½	352	Northern Pacific pf.	75	75¼	75	75¼	+ ⅛
14½	14¾	450	Ontario & Western	14⅜	14⅝	14⅛	14½	+ ⅜
27	30	44	Oregon Short Line	28	28¾	28	28¾	.....
43	44½	160	Pacific Coast	43	43	43	43	– ⅛
33	33⅜	1,370	Pacific Mail	32¾	33¼	32¾	33¼	+ ⅛
117½	118	424	Pennsylvania R. R.	117¾	117⅝	117⅝	117⅜	+ ¼
103⅜	103⅞	4,515	People's Gas, Chicago.	103¼	104	103¼	103¾	.....
195	196	671	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	194	196	194	196	+1¾
16⅜	16¾	250	Reading	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ¼
38⅞	39	300	Reading 1st pf.	39	39	39	39	.....
62¾	63¼	20	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	62¼	62½	62¼	62⅝	+ ⅜
30	30½	10	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	20½	20½	20½	20½	.....
5¾	6	1,350	St. Louis Southw.	5	5½	5	5½	+ ⅛
13¾	13¾	4,804	St. Louis Southw. pf.	13⅛	13⅞	13⅛	13⅝	+ ⅛
79¾	81	400	St. Paul & Omaha.	79½	79⅝	79½	79¾	– ½
224	223¾	100	Southern Pacific	223	223¾	223	223¾	.....
8⅝	8½	900	Southern Railway	8¼	8½	8¼	8⅜	+ ¼
34½	34⅝	2,350	Southern Railway pf.	33¾	34⅝	33¾	34½	+ ¼
28¾	28¼	5,535	Tenn. Coal & Iron	27¼	28¾	27⅛	28¼	+ ¼
32¼	32⅝	3,350	Union Pacific	32¾	32¾	32	32¼	+ ⅜
63½	63½	5,813	Union Pacific pf.	63¼	63⅝	62¾	63⅜	.....
6¼	6⅝	400	U. P., D. & G., 1st in. pd.	5⅝	6¼	5⅝	6⅛	+ ⅛
64⅜	64⅝	321	U. S. Leather pf.	64½	64¾	64½	64⅝	+ ¼
41⅜	41⅞	10,390	United States Rubber.	40	41⅞	40	41⅜	+2
103¼	103⅜	1,890	U. S. Rubber pf.	102½	103⅝	102½	103⅝	+1⅝
20¼	20⅜	500	Wabash pf.	19⅝	20½	19⅝	20½	+ ½
119	125	1	Wells-Fargo Express.	119	119	119	119	.....
93¾	94⅝	300	West Chicago Street.	93½	93⅝	93½	93⅝	+ ¼
91⅛	91½	445	Western Union Tel.	91¼	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜	+ ⅜
3	3¼	200	W. & L. E. 4th as. pd.	3	3	3	3	– ⅛
Sales.....		324,100						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Adams Express 4s
500.....102
2,000.....101¾
Am Spirits Mfg Co 6s
3,000 83
Ann Arbor 1st 4s
3,000 88
At., T & S F adjst 4s
4,000 72⅝
31,000 72¾
9,000 83 72⅝
10,000 72½
15,000 72⅜
22,000 72½
41,000 72⅝
79,000 72⅜
10,000 72½
2,000 72¼
Gen 4s
22,000 93⅜
5,000 93⅝
47,000 93⅜
B & O 5s, 1885-1925, eng certfs
20,000 114¾
B & O 3½s, when issued
10,000 93½
B & O 4s, when issued
3,000 95⅜
7,000 95½
Brooklyn Elev 1st, Trust Co certfs
3,000 89
Brooklyn R T 5s
5,000 104
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s
5,000 116½
3,000 116
Cent Ga Ry con 5s
3,000 89¾
Cent of N J 1st cons, 1899
2,000 102¼
Cent of N J gen 5s
4,000 114
Ches & Ohio 4½s
3,000 85½
3,000 85⅛
10,000 85¾
1,000 85⅝
7,000 85¼
7,000 85½
1,000 85¼
Ches & Ohio con 5s
2,000 20F 116⅞
Chi, B & Q cons 7s
500 116⅜
Chi, Ind & L refdg 5s
3,000 91½
Chi, M & St Paul gen 4s, Series A
2,000 20F 106
12,000 20F 106½
Chi & Mil Div
5,000 160¾
Chi, M & St Paul, H & D Div 5s
1,000 109
Chi, R I & P gen 4s
4,000 105
Chi Term Transfer 4s
12,000 90
Clev, Lor & Wheel 1st
5,000 106
Col Midland 2-4s
2,000 57
Den & Rio Grande 4½s
1,000 106⅝
Des Moines Union 1st
1,000 102
Erie gen lien 4s
3,000 68½
Erie 4s prior bonds
1,000 90½
Ft W & D C 1st
3,000 74⅜
1,000 75¼
2,000 75½
Gal, Har'g & San An, Mex & Pac 1st 5s
5,000 98¾
3,000 99
Ill Cent 4s, 1951
5,000 112
Iowa Central 1st 5s
6,000 105
Kan City, P & Gulf 1st
2,000 71
1,000 70¼
4,000 70
6,000 70½
Kings Co Elev 1st
5,000 50
Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s
3,000 105¼
L S & M So 1st coup
1,000 107¾
L S & Mich So 3½s
12,000 107
Louis & Nash, S & N Ala gtd 5s
30,000 100½
Unified gold 4s
5,000 90⅝
Manhattan Ry con 4s
2,000 92½
Met St Ry gen 5s
2,000 114⅝
5,000 114½
Mexican Inter 1st 4s
10,000 78¾
2,000 78¾
Mil, L S & W 1st
5,000 137
Minn & St L con 5s
1,000 109¼
Mo, K & East 1st
3,000 99¾
5,000 100
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
6,500 89
1,000 89
15,000 89¼
20,000 89⅜
5,000 89¾
5,000 90
Mo, K & T 2d
43,000 62½
30,000 62⅜
9,000 62⅞
1,000 63
10,000 63¼
15,000 63⅜
Mo, K & T of T 5s
2,000 83
Mo Pac 1st col 5s
15,000 71
Mobile & Ohio, Montgomery Div 5s
4,000 102
Morris & Essex con gtd, registered
1,000 140
Nash, C & St L con
4,000 103¼
N Y Central & Hudson, Lake Shore col 3½s
3,000 94⅞
45,000 95
Mich Cent col 3½s
17,000 s20F 93¼
8,000 93¼
45,000 93
N C & St L 4s
4,000 105
25,000 s3 105
14,000 s20F 105
1,000 105⅛
N Y, N H & H 4s cons deb cts, small bonds
500 160
N Y & Nor 1st 5s
10,000 123
N Y, O & W con 4s
2,000 107⅜
Norf & W Ry con 4s
1,000 107¼
2,000 20F 107¼
9,000 s20F 82½
Nor Pac 1st 6s
1,000 117½
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s
5,000 100¾
18,000 s20F 100¾
12,000 100⅞
74,000 101
30,000 s20F 100⅝
2,000 100¾
Nor Pac gen lien 3s
6,000 66½
1,500 66⅜
2,000 66¾
27,000 66¾
Oregon R & N 4s
7,000 99⅞
15,000 99¾
Oregon S L 1st con 5s
5,000 107½
Income A 5s
4,000 75
6,000 75¼
Inc B & col trust
10,000 56
Pitts, C & Tol 1st
1,000 107½
Pitts & West 1st 4s
3,000 93
Reading Co gen 4s
4,000 80¾
1,000 81
5,000 80⅜
18,000 80½
15,000 80½
10,000 80⅝
15,000 80¾
Rio Grande West 1st
4,000 87½
Rome, Wat & Og cons
12,000 128
St Jo & G I 2-3-4s
2,000 80
St L & Iron Mt, Arkansas Branch ext 5s
3,000 107
St L & S F 2d, Class B
6,000 116½
St L & S F gen 5s
4,000 105¼
St L & S F gen 6s
4,000 119⅞
St L & Iron Mt gen 5s
58,000 97
50,000 s15F 97
1,000 97
5,000 97⅛
20,000 97¼
12,000 97½
4,000 97¼
100,000 97
24,000 97¼
20,000 97⅜
10,000 97¼
St L S W 1st
13,000 79½
10,000 79⅜
23,000 80
2,000 80¼
4,000 80
3,000 80¼
7,000 80½
5,000 80¼
5,000 80⅞
1,000 81
11,000 80½
St L S W 2d inc
5,000 31¾
5,000 31⅞
5,000 32¼
3,000 32½
11,000 32
5,000 32½
2,000 33
10,000 33¼
3,000 33½
30,000 34
1,000 34¼
2,000 34½
10,000 33½
4,000 34
18,000 33½
San An & Ar Pass 4s
15,000 68¼
3,000 68⅜
15,000 68½
22,000 68¾
So Pac of N M 1st
10,000 109⅞
Southern Ry 1st 5s
2,000 97⅜
2,000 97¾
15,000 98
45,000 98⅛
9,000 98¼
4,000 98
Standard R & T 6s
2,000 77
Standard R & T inc
8,000 18
Tex & Pac 1st 5s
25,000 107½
1,000 107¼
1,000 107¼
3,000 107¼
20,000 107
5,000 107¼
10,000 107
Tex & Pac 2d inc
7,000 44
6,000 44¼
20,000 44½
15,000 44¼
5,000 44⅜
10,000 44½
5,000 44⅜
5,000 44⅞
20,000 45⅛
Union Pacific 4s
5,000 99⅜
55,000 99½
5,000 99¾
31,000 99½
Registered
4,000 99½
U P, D & G 1st, Trust Co certfs
5,000 78
28,000 78¼
43,000 78
25,000 78¼
5,000 78
10,000 78½
50,000 78¾
27,000 78⅝
134,000 78½
Wabash 1st 5s
2,000 113¾
1,000 113½
Wabash 2d 5s
1,000 89½
Wabash deb, Series B
12,000 31
5,000 30¾
West Shore gtd 4s
3,000 111
West Shore gtd 4s, reg
500 109½
W N Y & P gen 3-4s
1,000 53½
W N Y & P inc
2,000 13½
Wis Cent Co 1st, Trust Co certfs
4,000 58½
2,000 58⅝
Total sales..... $2,716,500

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Consolidated Ice Company has declared a dividend of 1 per cent. on its common stock, payable Nov. 15. Transfer books close Nov. 4 and reopen Nov. 16.

The Reorganization Committee of the Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking Railroad, Louis Fitzgerald, Chairman, announces that a majority of the outstanding first mortgage or prior lien bonds and of the general mortgage bonds have been deposited under the reorganization agreement, which is, therefore, declared operative. In compliance with numerous requests the time for the deposit of all classes of securities under the plan has been extended to Dec. 1, after which date no securities will be received except upon such terms as the committee may dictate.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day:

New York—Shumla, Martin Link.
New Jersey—Heislerville, Harry Donnell; Port Oram, Edward S. Hanse.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	99	..
3s, r., 1918	105	105½
3s, c., 1918	105⅞	106⅛
3s, 1918, small	105½	106½
4s, r., 1907	110¾	111
4s, c., 1907	111¾	112½
4s, r., 1925	126⅝	127¼
4s, c., 1925	127⅝	128½
5s, r., 1904	111¾	112¼
5s, c., 1904	113½	113⅞
Currency 6s, 1899	102½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	102	..
Dist. Col. 3-65s	117½	..
Alb. & Sus	180	..
American Coal	120	125
Am. Dist. Tel.	32	40
Am. T. & C.	97	98½
Am. Tobacco pf.	125	128
Ann Arbor	11¼	12
Ann Arbor pf.	35	36
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	5	6
Boston A. L. pf.	106½	..
B'klyn Union Gas	124	126
Buff., R. & P. pf.	..	75
Bur., C. R. & N.	80	82
Canadian Pacific	81½	..
Chi. & Alton pf.	171	..
Chi. & E. Ill.	53½	55
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	105	106½
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	26¼	28½
Chi. Gt. W. deb.	70	72¼
Chi. & N. W. pf.	176	..
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	27	29
Chi. & N. W. pf.	176	..
Chi. Term. Trans.	8¾	9⅛
Chi. Term. T. pf.	33½	34
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	..	88
Cleve., L. & W.	16	17
Cleve. & Pitts.	169	..
Col. C. & I. Dev.	⅜	⅝
Col. Fuel & Iron	20½	21
Col. Midland	5	6½
Col. Midland pf.	15	16½
Col. & H. C. & I.	4	5
Col., H. V. & T.	3¼	3⅜
C., H. V. & T. pf.	..	24
Consol. Coal	50	..
Del., L. & W.	140	145
Den. & R. G.	12¼	13
D. M. & Ft. D.	14½	16
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	80	..
Dul., S. S. & A.	2½	3½
D., S. S. & A. pf.	6	7
Eighth Avenue	360	..
Erie 2d pf.	15⅜	16½
Ev. & T. H.	31½	33
Ev. & T. H. pf.	50	60
Flint & P. M.	10	15
Flint & P. M. pf.	33	38
Green Bay & W.	30	..
H. B. Claflin	89½	92
Harlem	353	..
Homestake	55¼	..
Ill. Cent. l. l.	98½	100
Ill. Steel Co., t. r., stamped	92¾	..
Int. Paper Co. pf.	86½	87
Iowa Central	8½	9
Joliet & Chicago	160	..
Kanawha & Mich.	5	6
Keokuk & D. M.	3	4
K. & D. M. pf.	13	15
Keokuk & West.	29	32
Kingston & Pem.	3	5
L. E. & W.	14	15
Lake Shore	190¼	193
Long Island	46	54
Mah. Coal R.	120	..
Mah. Coal R. pf.	105	..
Md. Coal pf.	45	52
Mexican Central	4¾	5
Mex. Nat. certfs.	½	1
Minn. & St. L.	27	28
M. & St. L. 1st pf.	90	91¼
M. & St. L. 2d pf.	59	60
Minn. St. P. & S. M.	..	10
Mo., K. & T.	11	11½
Mobile & Ohio	25	27
Morris & Essex	175	177
National Starch	4	7
Nat. St. 1st pf.	..	65
Nat. St. 2d pf.	10	20
New Cent. Coal	36	43
N. Y., C. & St. L.	11	13
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	60	80
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	30	34¼
Norfolk So.	55	66
Nor. & West.	12	14
Ont. Mining	5	6
Ore. R. & N.	52½	56
Ore. R. & N. pf.	73	76
Pac. Coast 1st pf.	79	82
Pac. Coast 2d pf.	59	62
Penn. Coal	340	..
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	1	1½
Peo. & Eastern	3½	5
P., C., C. & St. L.	42¾	43½
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	66	67¼
Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	171	..
Pitts. & West. pf.	10	12
Quicksilver	1½	2
Quicksilver pf.	6	8
Reading 2d pf.	18¾	18⅞
Rens. & Saratoga	182	..
Rome, W. & O.	126	..
*Rio Grande W.	27	29½
*Rio G. W. pf.	65	67½
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.	6	7
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st pf.	55½	58
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 2d pf.	17	20⅝
St. L. & San Fran.	7⅜	7⅝
St. P. & Duluth	26	29
St. P. & D. pf.	88	90
St. P., M. & M.	168	172
St. P. & O. pf.	158	..
Sil. bullion certfs.	60	61
Sixth Avenue	200	..
Standard R. & T.	5¾	6
Texas Pacific	13½	13¾
T. P. Land Trust	6	7½
Third Avenue	153	155
Tol. & O. C.	..	28
Tol. & O. C. pf.	..	45
Tol., Peo. & West.	..	20
Twin City R. T.	26	30
U. S. Express	41	44
U. S. Leather	6	6⅜
Wabash	7¼	7½
W. & L. E. pf., 4th asst. paid	16¾	17¼

Silver bars, 60⅜; Mexican dollars, 47⅜@47⅝; drafts, sight, 17½; telegraph, 20.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Oct. 26.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Alamo	3¼	4½	3⅞	4½
Anaconda	55	58½	58	60
Anchoria	70	75	70	75
Argentum	23½	24	22	24
Battle	27⅞	29½	29	30½
Columbine	13	14	13	14
Consolidated	7⅜	8	7⅜	8
Elkton	103½	103⅝	103⅜	104¼
El Paso	12	12⅜	12	12⅜
Golden Fleece	29	30	29	30
Golden King	73¼	76	75	76
Gibson	20	22½	22	23⅞
Gold Coin	125	145	125	140
Garfield	11	12	11	11¼
Isabella	25	25¾	24	25½
Independence	52⅜	53½	51¼	51½
Jefferson	6½	8½	4	7¾
Jackpot	19½	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝
Lillie	120	150	115	120
Moon Anchor	114½	118½	113¼	118½
Matoa	27½	28⅝	28⅜	29
Portland	146½	146⅞	146	146½
Pharmacist	3¾	3⅞	3¾	3⅞
Rawlings	46¾	47	44	47
Rosa	17⅜	17⅝	17⅜	19
Union	21⅜	21½	21	21¼
Work	9⅛	9¼	9¾	9½

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 26.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Wednesday.	Monday.
Alta	.04	.03
Alpha Con	.02	.02
Andes	.08	.07
Belcher	.09	.08
Belle Isle	..	.01
Best & Belcher	.18	.15
Bullion	.01	.01
Caledonia	.22	.18
Challenge Con	.13	.11
Chollar	.08	.08
Confidence	.38	.35
Con. Cal. & Va	.76	.68
Crown Point	.09	.07
Exchequer	.01	..
Gould & Curry	.16	.15
Hale & Norcross	.92	.85
Justice	.05	.04
Kentuck Con	.01	.01
Mexican	.15	.10
Occidental Con	.45	.35
Ophir	.57	.45
Overman	.04	.03
Potosi	.12	.10
Savage	.06	.05
Scorpion	.04	.03
Sierra Nevada	.69	.64
Silver Hill	.49	..
Standard	1.75	1.70
Union Con	.22	.18
Utah Con	.06	.05
Yellow Jacket	.15	.14

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—H. C. Gray & Co., commission merchants on the Board of Trade, to-day requested Secretary Stone to close up all accounts which were open with them. Mr. Gray has served as a Director of the board for the last two years.

Receiver for Rubber Stock.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 26.—Chancellor Reed to-day appointed John E. Clancy receiver for 1,048 shares of Empire Rubber Company stock, formerly owned by ex-Mayor Frank A. Magowan, and now in the possession of Senator William H. Skirm. The receiver was appointed on application of Judge Robert S. Woodruff, representing Remler & Myers of New York, judgment creditors of Magowan.

In addition to taking charge of the Empire stock, the receiver is also to assume charge of any stock in which it may be found Magowan has any equity.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

AUTOMATIC CYCLE INFLATOR COMPANY—M. Houseman	$138
BRAUGHER, Emily—H. Buchtenkirch, costs	209
BALL, Mary E.—A. L. Baum	527
BURCH, Albert W.—Grace H. Learned, deficiency	2,171
BIEBER, Joseph—A. G. Spalding & Brothers	1,348
BERKOWITZ, Rubin, and Julius Perlman—B. Lagarowitz	162
BAILEY, Sarah E.—P. Zoccolo	49
CAMPBELL, Charles J., and James L. Miller—J. Levy	194
CARLEY, Francis D.—J. Kennedy Tod & Co., costs	117
CLASON, Augustus—The Star Company	43
COOK, William A.—Prescott H. Butler, receiver, &c	16,214
COHEN, Ida—H. B. Claflin Company	136
COMMERFORD, Thomas F.—Bourbon County Distilling Company	73
CAGNEY, Eugene W.—D. Meschendorf	84
DEMPSEY, William—Eastmans' Company of New York, costs	70
DARCY, Philip J.—National Wall Paper Company	138
DIXON, Robert—The W. N. White Co., Limited	1,381
EISENBERG, Joseph—B. Moses	92
EASTMANS COMPANY OF NEW YORK—Daniel McTaggert	1,474
FINE, Christopher—G. Barrie and another	140
FRANK, Julius and George Joseph—H. Bartnowsky and another, by guardian, (two judgments	385
GAFFNEY, James E.—Charles Grimmer & Co.	316
GERBER, Nathan and Sigmund—W. C. Woodward and another	197
GREGORY, Mary—Charles A. Wilson	253
GOLDFINE, Joseph—J. Crane and others	146
HEILBRONN, Justus and Stephane Marchand—A. S. Herzog	98
HOLLISTER, Joseph A.—Bouker Contracting Company	280
HIRSCHBERG, Herman M.—Musical Courier	784
INDEPENDENT ORDER OF AMERICAN Israelites—L. Gluck	520
LOWENSPEIN, Victor and Harry—Max Hirshkind	3,284
LICHTENSTADT, Oscar—George Bechtel Brewing Company	270
LEWIS, Jacob and Martin M.—William H. Rockefello and another	1,616
LOPEZ, Adolph F.—W. Bowmann	121
LIVINGSTON, Frederick—E. Hamilton	228
MASS, Moses—Spiro & Hirsch	1,357
MAYER, Joseph—Harry L. Brady	575
MANCK, William H.—W. D. Tyndall	123
MULLER, Lena R.—E. Heller and another	162
MEREDITH, Norris B.—L. Frankel and another	78
MALTOWSKY, Simon, and Sacher Rubach—H. Levene and another	119
NOBLE, John—Henry Conklin	67
NORRIS, Walter—A. Bendheim	707
NOBLES, Milton—I. P. Lawton	209
O'ROURKE, John—Manhattan Shoe Company, &c	73
PRINCE, Herman—H. Reichard	246
PUELS, Joseph P.—W. E. Keyes, executors, &c	780
RONSHEIMER, John—George Ehret	1,422

COLLEGE GOLF IN THE RAIN

Yale and Harvard Are Victors in the First Round.

FINAL TEAM MATCH TO-DAY

Princeton and Columbia Both Meet Defeat by Heavy Scores—Good Golf Under Bad Conditions.

Wet weather of the most pronounced kind, flooded greens, where a ball had to be popped up into the air from a skilful lifting stroke to jump into the hole instead of being run up gracefully by the putter; slippery tees, which absolutely refused to furnish firm standing room for the players, besides the inconveniences of wet clothing and water-soaked shoes, were among the few uncomfortable conditions which the college golfers had to face yesterday when they began their third championship tournament on the links of the Ardsley Club. The rulers of the elements and the college golfers have never been able to arrive at any harmonious relations. Ever since the intercollegiate golf competition was started, the first round has been played in the rain, but yesterday eclipsed all former records, and every one of the twenty-four players came into the clubhouse at the close of his eighteen-hole match soaked completely through from head to foot. The golf, however, was very good, and the scores did not suffer as much as might have been expected.

The contest, which was the first of the four days' tournament, was the first round for the team championship. As on the two previous occasions, the same colleges were represented, Yale, Harvard, Princeton, and Columbia, each team consisting of six players. The result, also, showed no deviation from former events. Yale and Harvard were the victors and they will meet to-day in the final round. For the last two seasons Yale has won the team championship, and should she win to-day she will have won the cup given by the Ardsley Club will be transferred to the Yale gymnasium as its permanent property.

Three of New Haven's able golfers who played on the team in May have been lost to the college by graduation. In this respect Harvard has been more fortunate, and her team has not been greatly weakened by three men who could not play last season. Her chances of winning are brighter than ever before, and the six Cambridge golfers are going to play the best golf they know against their Yale opponents to-day.

Neither Princeton nor Columbia was able to give even a passable exhibition of close match to their opponents. Their golfers played pluckily, however. Princeton putting up much the stronger game, but their best was not up to the standard of Yale and Harvard, and not a man scored a single point. Harvard triumphed over Princeton by 20 holes, while Yale rolled up the large number of 42 over Columbia.

F. C. Havemeyer scored the largest number for Yale, winning by eleven holes over his Columbia opponent, B. W. Smith. John Reid, Jr., who recently won the chief trophy in the St. Andrew's tournament, made the lowest Yale score of the day in his match with Stuyvesant F. Morris, whom he beat by four holes. The scores were:

John Reid, Jr., Yale—										
Out	4	4	3	3	5	6	4	7	5	—41
In	4	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	—42
Total										—83
Stuyvesant F. Morris, Columbia—										
Out	4	6	5	5	4	6	4	7	6	—47
In	5	6	3	4	4	6	5	4	5	—42
Total										—89

Cornelius Fellowes, Jr., played the best game for Columbia. His opponent was Walter B. Smith, the Yale golf champion, and who was runner-up to Findlay Douglas for the amateur championship of the United States in the big National tournament at Morris County. Fellowes led by one hole at the end of the first half, and honors remained even up to the fourteenth hole, when Smith won three holes in succession and finished a winner by four holes. The scores were:

Walter B. Smith, Yale—										
Out	4	4	4	4	5	5	6	5	6	—44
In	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	—44
Total										—88
Joseph H. Choate, Jr., W. Bayard Cutting, Jr., and the present intercollegiate champion, James F. Curtis, all won their matches by comfortable figures from their Princeton opponents. Their scores show steady work, and were as follows, the Princeton contestants not keeping cards:										
Joseph H. Choate, Jr., Harvard—										
Out	6	5	5	4	5	5	4	6	5	—45
In	5	5	4	5	4	5	5	4	6	—43
Total										—88
W. Bayard Cutting, Jr., Harvard—										
Out	5	5	5	4	5	6	5	7	5	—47
In	5	4	4	5	4	4	3	5	7	—41
Total										—88
James F. Curtis, Harvard—										
Out	6	4	6	2	6	5	4	6	5	—44
In	5	4	3	4	4	5	7	6		—46
Total										—90

George C. Clark, Jr., the Harvard golf champion, was drawn against the Princeton champion, Chester Griswold, Jr., and won by five holes. Gardiner G. Hubbard made the greatest number for Harvard, defeating A. D. Childs by seven holes, and E. Averill beat Douglas Bonner by three holes.

Besides the final round for the team championship to-day, the qualifying round will be played in the afternoon for the individual championship, the final round of which will be 36 holes, on Saturday. The personnel of the team, showing the score by holes, follows:

YALE.	Holes.	COLUMBIA.	Holes.
John Reid, Jr.	4	S. F. Morris	0
Walter B. Smith	4	Cornelius Fellowes, Jr.	0
C. D. Barnes	8	L. Rhoades	0
F. C. Havemeyer	11	B. W. Smith	0
E. F. Hinkle	8	B. Darrach, Jr	0
Total	42	Total	0
HARVARD.	**Holes.**	**PRINCETON.**	**Holes.**
Joseph H. Choate, Jr.	3	J. P. Kellogg	0
W. B. Cutting, Jr.	4	H. L. Wilson	0
James F. Curtis	4	John Stuart	0
G. G. Hubbard	7	A. D. Childs	0
George C. Clarke, Jr.	5	Chester Griswold, Jr.	0
J. E. Averill	3	Douglas Bonner	0
Total	26	Total	0

CYCLISTS' TROUBLES IN COURT.

American Association Sues Others for $25,000 Damages for Libel.

Isaac B. Potter, as President of the League of American Wheelmen; Albert Mott, as Chairman of the Racing Board, and Henry Sturmey, as Secretary of the International Cyclists' Association, have been sued for $25,000 damages by the American Cycle Racing Association for alleged libel. Mr. Potter was served with a summons and complaint in the action by the attorneys for the plaintiffs. The American Cycle Racing Association is composed of P. T. Powers, A. G. Batchelder, James C. Kennedy, and William A. Brady.

The alleged libel was uttered on Oct. 24 last. It consisted of a warning to cyclists who contemplate taking part in the big six-day race which the American Cycle Racing Association proposes to give at Madison Square Garden in the week beginning Dec. 5.

Catholic Young Men's Union.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The Catholic Young Men's Union to-day elected the following officers: President—The Rev. William T. McGuirl of Brooklyn; First Vice President—Bernard M. Bogan of Rahway, N. J.; Second Vice President—Daniel P. Toomey of Boston; Secretary and Treasurer—E. P. Gallagher of Philadelphia. Mr. Gallagher is the only new officer on the board, John J. Brady of Albany declining nomination for the Secretary and Treasurership. The union will meet next year at Newark, N. J.

Austin Corbin Estate Wins a Suit.

BOSTON, Oct. 26.—Judge Lathrop of the Supreme Court to-day rendered a decision in the case of the New England Mortgage Security Company vs. J. F. F. Brewster and others, holding that the "Austin Corbin party," so called, is entitled to have counted its votes which were cast at the annual meeting of the corporation, held some time ago, and that William G. Bosworth of New York and Austin Corbin, Jr., are, respectively, President and Treasurer. The estate of the late Austin Corbin is a large holder of the stock, and the suit was the outcome of a contest over the control of the corporation at the June meeting, the Corbin party desiring to oust Messrs. Brewster and Sherman, who were holding the offices of President and Treasurer, respectively.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Madison Avenue and Boulevard Corners Sold—Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

Ottinger & Brother have bought the plot northeast corner of Madison Avenue and Ninety-fifth Street, 100 by 100.

A. L. Mordecai & Son have sold for Thomas R. A. Hall the plot southwest corner of the Boulevard and One Hundred and Second Street, 105 feet on the Boulevard by 125 feet on the street. The buyer is a builder, who will erect a six-story apartment house on the site.

Stabler & Smith have sold for Paul B. Pugh to an investor, for $106,000, the two five-story double flats 217 and 219 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, each 33.4 by 90 by 100.

Joseph Toch has sold for J. C. Sanders to Emil Green, the lot on the north side of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 245 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 25 by 100.

A. L. Gruetzner has sold for John J. Lyons, for $20,000, the five-story double flat 479 Morris Avenue.

The plot 99 by 100.11 sold through Slawson & Hobbs, for N. A. Bride, is on the north side of One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 140 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, not on One Hundred and Eleventh Street, as was reported yesterday.

The Frank L. Fisher Company has sold for A. B. Carrington the four-story high-stoop residence 597 West End Avenue. Mr. Carrington takes in part payment a country place at Short Hills, N. J.

Hall & Sokolski & Son have sold the five-story flat 62 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, 25 by 90 by 100.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday William Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, John F. Comey, for $15,500, the five-story brick dwelling 340 St. Nicholas Avenue, 22 by 63 by 2l by 67.1, also, in foreclosure, to same plaintiff, for $13,500, the five-story brick dwelling 844 St. Nicholas Avenue, adjoining the foregoing on the north, 21.1 by 67.1 and irregular.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to W. R. H. Martin, for $27,862, the three-story stone-front dwelling 34 West Thirty-fifth Street, 20 by 75.3; also, in foreclosure, to Ella J. Breckinridge, for $5,850, the two-story frame dwelling Elmwood Place, south side, 100 feet west of Clinton Avenue, Twenty-fourth Ward, 25 by 122.10 by 25 by 122.7.

Bryan L. Kennelly sold, at executor's sale, to Charles Muller, for $27,500 each, the two five-story double flats 315 and 317 Washington Street, Hoboken, each 25 by 75; also, at executor's sale, to John M. Moore, for $5,600, ten lots, each 25 by 125, on Morningstar Road, between Innis and Sherman Streets, Elm Park, S. I.

Auctioneer William M. Ryan announces an attractive offering of suburban lots for Saturday, which, although the season for such events has passed, promises to be a success. The property consists of 150 lots at Edgewater, N. J., on the Palisades, opposite One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, and is easily accessible by the Franklin, West Forty-second, or West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street ferries. The sale is held by order of the executors of the estate of Isabella Kearney, and the lots will positively be sold for what they will bring. Under the terms of sale 50 per cent. of the purchase money may remain on mortgage.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, George C. Austin, referee. Mott Avenue, east side, extending through to the land of the New York and Harlem Railroad, north of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, 25 by 221.7 by 25.6¾ by 216.5⅝, vacant. Due on judgment, $18,000.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, S. L. H. Ward, referee, southeast corner of Valentine Avenue and Clark Street, Fordham, 75 by 110, with an "L" 25 by 25 at the southeast corner of the plot, two-story frame dwelling, and vacant. Due on judgment, $8,336.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Edward E. McCall, referee, 426, 428, and 430 West Thirteenth Street, south side, 325 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 75 by 103.1½, five-story brick tenements and factory and a three-story brick factory at the rear; 832 Washington Street and 39 Little West Twelfth Street, northeast corner of the streets named, 25 by 103.1½, one-story frame building.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Nicholas Schloeder, referee, 36 New Chambers Street, southwest corner of Rose Street, triangular plot, 45.2½ by 31.7 by 17.11½, three-story brick building, with store. Due on judgment, $12,458.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, Lot 23 on map of 370 lots of the McGraw estate, in Van Nest, Westchester County; all title and interest of Anton Hermanny, Jr., on July 22, 1898.

By Peter F Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, 112 Sheriff Street, east side, 150 feet north of Stanton Street, 25 by 100, five-story brick tenement, with store; all title and interest of Louis Goldstein on Sept. 1, 1898.

By Thompson & Pryor, foreclosure sale, William J. & McKim, referee, 5 Sixth Avenue, west side, 59.9 feet north of Carmine Street, 18 by 70, four-story brick building, with store. Due on judgment, $12,007.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 285 feet west of Fifth Avenue, for a five-story brick flat, 25 by 85.2; Minnie Schluter of 312 East Ninety-first Street, owner; Thomas Graham of 1,238 Madison Avenue, architect; cost, $24,000.

Thirteenth Street, south side, 135 feet west of Broadway, for an eight-story brick store and lofts, 25 by 86; Henry Miller of 100 Broadway, owner; Henri Fouchaux, architect; cost, $90,000.

Nos. 64 and 66 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, for two five-story brick flats, with stores, 25 by 85; Jobst Hoffmann of 26 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, owner and architect; cost, $40,000.

Woodycrest Avenue, west side, 50 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, for a three-story frame tenement, 22 by 51; William Wood, owner; E. L. Messenger of 191 Garfield Place, Brooklyn, architect; cost, $3,000.

Third Avenue, east side, 195 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, for a five-story brick flat, 30 by 53; Z. D. Schullenberg of 2,457 Second Avenue, owner; F. D. Camp of 97 Cedar Street, architect; cost, $15,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, north side, 100 feet east of St. Ann's Avenue, for seven five-story brick flats, 27.6 and 30 by irregular; Mary McNamee of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, owner; John C. Buow of 101 West Forty-second Street, architect; cost, $202,000.

Alterations.

Nos. 85 and 87 Front Street, to a five-story brick office building, John H. Caswell of 11 West Forty-eight Street, owner; Thomas Rae, architect; cost $2,200.

No. 80 Irving Place, (rear,) to a two-story brick studio, Mrs. A. E. Tracy, premises, owner; Hoppin & Koen, architect; cost, $500.

No. 285 Broadway, to a five-story brick office building, Fitzhugh Whitehouse, owner; D. D. King, architect; cost, $3,000.

No. 8 East Thirty-fourth Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling, William W. Astor, owner; A. Bryant of 117 East Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $250.

Loring Place, southwest corner of Oxford Place, to a two-story brick stable, Miss H. M. Gould of Tarrytown, N. Y., owner; S. H. Mapes, architect; cost, $225.

Mohegan Avenue, east side, 400 feet north of Mechanic Street, to a two-story frame dwelling, Peter Webb, owner; Lemuel Pierce, architect; cost, $1,400.

Aldrich Court Mortgaged.

Among the mortgages recorded yesterday was one for $250,000, covering the office building known as Aldrich Court, 41 to 45 Broadway, extending through to 17 to 21 Trinity Place. The mortgage is given by Mrs. Elizabeth W. Aldrich to the Seamen's Bank for Savings, and has five years to run.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, Oct. 26.

CONVENT AV, 183, e s, 49.11 ft s of 150th St, 16x50; Robert B. Saul to Kate E. Ennis $100

EAGLE AV, w s, 251.10 ft s of Westchester Av, 25x120; Nicholas Eckert to Andrew and Mary Silinski 17,000

ELIZABETH AV, n s, 300 ft w of Main St, 275x100x254x100; A. W. Wallander and wife to Annie F. Brandt ..... Exch.

GREENWICH ST, e s, lot 26, map of Abraham Wilson, 26x80x25x72; Cornelia G. Hayes to Merchant Refrigerating Company 1

MANHATTAN AV, s e corner of 103d St, 100.11x95; George W. Allen to Alpheus J. Goddard 1

MINFORD PLACE, e s, Lot 737, map of Section C of the Vyse estate; Anette A. Olsen to Dennis Donohue 4,010

SPUYTEN DUYVIL PARKWAY, n s, at e s of property of the Spuyten Duyvil and Port Morris Railroad, 140.5x irregular; also 98th St, s s, 135 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.5; Sanford B. Stifter to Lily R. Stern 1

1ST AV, s e corner of 104th St, 100.9x125; 103d St, n s, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 125x100.9; Mitchel Valentine to Caroline W. L. Weinstock, quit claim 1

3D AV, n e corner of 171st St, 25x100; Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company to Louis Ludgens 10,500

3D AV, e s, 125 ft n of 171st St, 100x175; Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company to Emil Goldner 30,000

3D AV, e s, 164.5 ft n of Wendover Av, 75x125; Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company to Peyser Bookstaver 21,750

25TH ST, s s, 138.7 ft w of 2d Av, 20x98.9; Oscar T. Marshall to Esther Levy. 50

25TH ST, s s, 138.7 ft w of 2d Av, 20x98.9; Benjamin Lechter and wife to Esther Levy 50

102D ST, s s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 100x100.11; Michael Ganly to Margaret Ganly. 1

114TH ST, n s, 370 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.11; Peter H. Wemple to Fred B. Wemple 100

133D ST, s s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 37.6x99.11; Maria L. de Faria to Leopold Goldhammer 1

161ST ST, n s, 99.11 ft e of Boulevard, 19x99.11; Mary T. Quirk to A. C. Alexander 14,550

176TH ST, widened, s w corner of Boston Road, 76.9x73.8x113.2x81.4; Thomas Kelly to William J. O'Rourke 3,000

176TH ST, widened, s w corner of Boston Road, 76.9x73.8x113.2x81.4; William J. O'Rourke and another to Thomas Kelly. 3,000

Recorded Leases.

EVERARD, James, to Charles Faas; 24 West 28th St, 9 1-12 years $4,500

GORDON, Louis, and others to Jacob Cohen; 56 and 60 Columbia St, 3 years. 2,900

HANDLEY, Richard H., to Catharine Hunt; 102d St, s s, 295 ft e of 1st Av, 50x100.11, 20½ years 400

WHITE, John J., to Joseph Weber and Lewis M. Fields; Broadway, n w corner of 29th St, runs n 110.8 x s w 80.8 x n 24.5 x w 15.3 x s 98.9 to 29th St, x e 140.5, 21 years 35,000

Recorded Mortgages.

ALDRICH, Elizabeth W., to The Seamen's Bank for Savings; 41 to 45 Broadway, and 17 to 21 Trinity Place, 5 years. $250,000

AUERBACH, Mayer S., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; s s of 17th St, 250 ft w of Union Square West, 1 year. 30,000

AZALLONE, Raphael, to Clifford L. Miller; s s of 150th St, 125 ft w of Morris Av, secures building agreement 2,500

BOOKSTAVER, Peyser, to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company; e s of 3d Av, 164.5 ft n of Wendover Av, 1 year, (2 mortgages) $47,250

DEMPSEY, Mary E., to Mina Rosenzweig; s s of 110th St, 70 ft e of Madison Av, 1 year 1,000

DONLON, William, to Grace L. Eckley; s w corner of 169th and Fox Sts, demand. 600

DUFFY, John T, and William, to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 34 East 20th St, 1 year 27,000

DWYER, Thomas, to the National Surety Company; 34 West 96th St, demand. 10,000

FOLEY, Johanna, to Patrick Foley; e s of King's Bridge Road, 151.6 ft n of 175th St, 5 years 500

FRANK, Fanny, to Louis Levy; n s of 98th St, 300 ft w of Central Park West, 3 years 2,000

FREELAND, Isabella M., to Emma E. Cattus and another, trustees; w s of Macdougal St, 20 ft n of 3d St, 3 years. 8,000

GOLDNER, Emil, to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company; e s of 3d Av, 125 ft n of 171st St, (two mortgages,) 1 year 66,000

HENCK, Frances N., to Henry G. Trevor; 659 Boulevard, 5 years 19,000

JOHNSON, James H., to Adelia J. Waldgrove and others, executors, &c.; w s of Cambreling Av, 75 ft s of Columbine St, 3 years 5,000

KORCHLEB, Charles and Emma, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 84 Perry St, 3 years 7,500

LANGE, John G., to John G. Gillig and another, executors; 250 West Broadway, leasehold, demand 1,600

LARKIN, John J., to Joseph L. Riedinger; e s of Vanderbilt Av, 309 ft n e of Quarry Road, 1 year 500

LUTJENS, Louis, to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company; n e corner of 3d Av and 171st St, 1 year 14,000

LUTJENS, Louis, to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company; n e corner of 3d Av and 171st St, 1 year 10,500

MATTHEWS, Linton B., to Charles F. Emery; n w corner of 3d Av and St. Paul's Place, installments 500

McDONWELL, Alexander, to the City Real Estate Company; 2,376 8th Av, 3 years. 21,000

SCHAEFER, Amelia C., to Joel S. Mason and another, executors, &c.; s s of 91st St, 375 ft w of Columbus Av, 5 years 20,000

SCHAEFER, Amelia C., to The Bowery Savings Bank; s s of 88d St, 250 ft w of 6th Av, 5 years 24,000

SCHORDING, Frantz, to John S. Sauer; n s of 43d St, 250 ft w of 9th Av, 1 year 1,500

SCHWARZ, Rudolph W., to Charles Faas; 28 West 28th St, store lease, secures notes 11,500

SHIELDS, Annie V., to Lewis Hahn; n e corner of Bathgate Av and 172d St, 3 years 3,000

TRAPNELL, Joseph, Jr., to John Schickling; w s of 3d Av, 52 ft s of 170th St, 1 year 350

WENDT, Herman, to The Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; w s of 3d Av, 75.8 ft n of 90th St, 1 year 12,000

ZIMMERMAN, Maria and Charles, to Harlem Savings Bank; part of Lot 21, map of the village of Morrisania; also e s of 3d St, 100.7 ft w of Washington Av, 1 year 1,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

BECKERT, John H., to Fannie L. Strouse, 1-6th part $1,000

BOHLEN, Carsten H., to Margaret Wood. 3,500

CORMANN, William, to August Hornmann 600

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to The State Bank ..... Nominal

MORGENTHAU, Henry, and another to Title Guarantee and Trust Company. 20,000

MORGENTHAU, Henry, and another to Title Guarantee and Trust Company. 20,000

QUIGLEY, David, and Charles Walker to Frederic J. Middlebrook ..... Nominal

REILLY, Mary E., administratrix, &c., to William J. O'Rourke 250

Mechanics' Liens.

ORCHARD ST, 177; Union Stove Works against Brumer & Goldstein, owners and contractors 150

SEDGWICK AV, e s, 198.3 ft s of intersection of Sedgwick and Undercliff Avs, 29.4x139.5 to Undercliff Av x29x122.11; Henrietta F. Longstaff against the Morris Heights Methodist Episcopal Church, owner; B. M. Gray, contractor 150

WALES AV, e s, at intersection of Port Morris Branch Railroad, 23x—x85x121; Robert J. Howe against Elizabeth Maxwell, owner; John Damm, contractor. 86

WILLIS AV, 114 to 118; Robert J. Howe against ——Hottenroth and others, owners; Fred Damm, contractor 60

12TH ST, 520 and 522 East; Edward Barbig against Jacob Levy, owner and contractor 1,340

32D ST, 45 West; A. M. Zink against the Cass Realty Company, owner; E. Wetterer & Co., contractors 68

34TH ST, 116 to 120 West; Thomas P. Galligan against the Victoria Hotel Company, owner and contractor 1,300

87TH ST, 146 to 152 East; Blazo & Chase against the Turn Verein in the City of New York, owner; John Weber & Sons and Manhattan Concrete Company, contractors 130

123D ST, 180 East; Gabriel Valente against Joel M. Marx, owner; Arcangelo Anciere, contractor 23

136TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 125x100; A. M. Blazo and another against James H. Cassidy, owner; Francis A. Clark, contractor 150

174TH ST, 776 East; Bartelstone Brothers against Christian Skoeilin, owner; Henry Schopper, contractor 65

Lis Pendens.

BOSTON ROAD, s s, 248.11 ft e of Woodruff St, 50x152.2x62.6x108.10; Fanny Crompton against Charles W. Crompton, (action to cancel deed;) attorney, W. L. Phipps.

BROOK AV, w s, 100.3 ft s of 163d St, 54x irregular; Theresa Somm s against William H. Busey and others, (2 actions, foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. L. Mathot.

CLINTON AV, s w corner of Spring St, 100x100 —; Duncan McGibbon against Lillie M. Wilson and others, (dower;) attorneys, Reeves, Todd & Swain.

CONVENT AV, s w corner of 133d St, 50x100; John McL. Nash and another, trustees, against Simon Haberman and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Nash & Jones.

5TH AV, w s, 55.1 ft n of 28th St, 19x100; Mike Lakner against Julia M. Coggill and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, A. I. Sire.

48TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of 1st Av, 50x100.5; Mary A. Odell against Valentine Moseline and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, T. B. Odell.

71ST ST, n s, 30 ft e of Columbus Av, 20x102.2; Paul Dartignenave against Anna J. Lenno and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Vieu.

72D ST, 446 East; John G. B. Heath against Thomas Monaghan and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. B. Heath.

90TH ST, s s, 113 ft e of Madison Av, 40x100.8; Henry D. Greenwald and another against John Loy. (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, M. F. Kuh.

109TH ST, s s, Lot 48, gore Lot No. 1, and part of Lot 47, map of Third Av tract, formerly property of B. P. Benson and Dr. Van Arsdale; Charles K. Buckley against Vito A. Ciuffi and others. (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Burr, Coombs & Wilson.

118TH ST, n s, 90 ft w of Park Av, 50x100.10; Bertha Guthaner against Pauline Wittner and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Hayman & Rosenthal.

121ST ST, 508 East; August Fuchs, executor, &c., against Louis J. Porter and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Thompson & Koss.

123D ST, s s, 150.6 ft e of 6th Av, widened, 16.3x100.11; Charles S. Ward against Catherine L. Griffin and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Otis & Pressinger.

150TH ST, s s, 325.3 ft e of Morris Av, 25x100; George F. Farrell against George Pickel and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Phillips & Avery.

164TH ST, n s, 375 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x105.10; John F. Steeves and others against Charles Fisher and others, (action to declare mortgage void;) attorney, C. B. Meyer.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Nos. 106, 169, and 170—The Territory of New Mexico, appellant, vs. The United States Trust Company of New York et al.—Argument concluded by Frank W. Clancy for the appellant. Leave granted to counsel for appellant to file an additional brief on or before Oct. 31.

No. 130—William C. Fitts, Attorney General, et al., appellants, vs. Charles M. McGhee and Henry Fink, receivers, &c.—Argued by William J. Wood for the appellants and by Milton Humes for the appellees. Leave granted counsel for the appellees to file an additional brief within five days, and to counsel for appellants to reply thereto.

No. 49—M. F. Morris et al., appellants, vs. The United States.—Argument commenced by A. Leo Knott for the heirs of James Markham Marshall.

Call for to-day: Nos. 49, 215, 15, 56, 57, (and 61,) 59, 60, 62, (and 63,) 64, 66.

Calendars for Thursday, Oct. 27.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 124 Post Office Building at 11 A. M. Calendar called by Lacombe, J.

151—Sinkwin vs. Cunard S. S. Co.
164—U. S. vs. Simon.
182—Car vs. Bennett.
185—Cuffari vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
188—Matchett vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
190—Stowell vs. Erie R. Co.
21—Spinelli vs. Norton.
115—Merz Universal Extractor and Construction Co. vs. Chamberlain.
36—Bruce vs. Investors' Securities Trust.
105—So. Bk. of State of Ga. vs. Merc. Tr. Co.
147—Park vs. N. Y., L. E. & W. R. R. Co.
157—Baumeister vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
184—Hierapolis vs. Lawrence.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Equity calendar—Coxe, J.—Opens in Room 47 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

9—King vs. Anderson.
25—Carey vs. Roosevelt.
13—Nelson vs. A. D. Farmer & Son.
26—U. S. Playing Card Co. vs. Spalding Bothers.
35—French vs. Union Pac. Ry. Co.
36—French vs. Union Pac. Ry. Co.
37—Venner vs. Fitzgerald.
38—Warner Bros. Co. vs. Warren Featherbone Co.
39—Warner Bros. Co. vs. Warren Featherbone Co.
40—Warner Bros. Co. vs. Warren Featherbone Co.
50—Mercantile Trust Co. vs. Mo., Kan. & Texas Ry. Co.
51—Ball & Socket Fastener Co. vs. Cohn.
52—Same vs. same.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

To-day's calendar: 602, 596, 118, 617, 642, 605, 608, 643.

The Court of Appeals when it adjourns on Friday afternoon at 6 o'clock will take a recess until Nov. 21.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and Municipal Courts. Recess until Wednesday, Nov. 9.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Merriam vs. Merriam.
2—Welling vs. Welling.
3—Chapman vs. Cohen.
4—Dunne vs. Am. Surety Co.
5—Cohen vs. Uffenheimer.
6—In re Corse.
7—Lawrence vs. Haley.
8—Thomas vs. Steers.
9—O'Rourke vs. Bausher.
10—Lydig vs. Jacob.
11—Matthie vs. Chamberlain Inst.
12—Prinzine vs. Cunard S. S. Co.
13—In re Cottage Av.
14—Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank vs. Mathews.
15—Fay vs. Ernst.
16—Farrar vs. Institution for Savings of Merchants' Clerks.
17—Huyler vs. Huyler.
18—Post vs. Jones.
19—Booth's Distillery vs. Bell.
20—Boessneck vs. Am. Surety Co.
21—Gall vs. Gall.
22—In re Sheriff St.
23—In re East 63d St.
24—Graham vs. Lockin.
25—Nelson vs. Connelly.
26—Pfieffer vs. Pfieffer.
27—Home Bank vs. Garlier.
28—First Nat. Bank vs. same.
29—Nat. Broadway B'k vs. same.
30—Earl vs. Mills.
31—Apfel vs. Sexton.
32—In re Derrney.
33—Baldwin vs. Clason.
34—Gloe vs. Gloe.
35—Traband vs. Traband.
36—N. Y. Life Ins. Co. vs. Robinson.
37—People, &c., vs. Rossano.
38—Lorch vs. Lorch.
39—Shapiro vs. Shidlowsky.
40—Fleischer vs. Furey.
41—Kimball vs. Gilbert.
42—People, &c., vs. Diamond.
43—Weiser vs. Weinstein.
44—Mahler vs. Klemm.
45—Campbell vs. Bennett.
46—Plunkett vs. Plunkett.
47—Gotsegen vs. Behrman.
48—People, &c., vs. Howard.
49—In re Dempsey.
50—Payne vs. Dalton.
51—Denmark vs. Denmark.
52—In re River Av.
53—Whiting Mfg. Co. vs. J. H. Bauland Co.
54—Gerber vs. Fulton.
55—Krochmal vs. Beegel.
56—Brown vs. Mechanics' and Trad. Bank.
57—In re Cedarhurst Stable Co.
58—Hansing vs. Scott.
59—In re Lait.
60—Otto vs. Van Riper.
61—Emigrant Ind. Savings Band vs. O'Hara.
62—People ex rel. Yuille vs. Fromme.
63—Craighead v s. Shannon.
64—Franklin Nat. Bank vs. Lewis.
65—Greene vs. Walton.
66—Dept. of Building vs. Jones.
67—Lawson vs. Brady.
68—Hubbard vs. Housely.
69—Stark vs. Abelman.
70—People, &c., vs. Coles.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Cohen, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Motion.

1—Betz vs. Duckgelschel, Demurrers.
808—Tompkins v s. Brown.
823—Ebbitt vs. Dunham.

Preferred causes.
1884—Gushee vs. City of New York.
1877—Boynton vs. Leber.
1848—Verplanck v s. Godfrey.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar —To be called in Part IV, room 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

Law and Fact.

1278—Messina vs. Albinger.
1613—Olyphant vs. Phyfe
1529—Schnitzer vs. Kurrus.
1608—Bender vs. Lanzer
1628—Bigelow vs. Wolfram.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—— J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., (Criminal Term.)—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Causes will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII. and X., for trial.

6574—Gallagher vs. Dolan.
6447—Cohen vs. Bronner.
6844—Holly vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
7033—Yarde vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
6051—Raegener vs. Weed.
6271—Moll vs. Weinstock.
4605—Berliner vs. Mc-Mullen.
5895—Wechsler vs. City of New York.
5339—Halstead vs. Kraus
3764—Weber vs. Anderson.
5504—Frerichs vs. Koch.
6533—Alling vs. Newman.
4066—Scheuber vs. Enzion.
6982—Hasbrouck v s. McEnany.
5472—Gray vs. Richmond Bicycle Co.
5477—Same vs. same.
6504—Rose vs. Whitehead.
6683—Meirsberger vs. Horton Ice Cream Co.
6747—Hull vs. Dickinson.
6815—Bohen vs. Armstrong.
6309—Sternberger v s. Rothschild.
4962—Edgar vs. Mass. Benefit Life Ass'n.
5295—Stevens vs. White.
4850—State Banking Co. vs. Heidenheimer.
3506—Matthias vs. Mayer.
6922—Bernheimer vs. Semachowitz.
5967—Goldstein v s. Leary.
1276—Henevie vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
5262—Hanrich vs. Owston.
7008

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Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID—WAITRESS.—Situations wanted by a lady for two Swedish maids, whom she can highly recommend; one as chambermaid, the other as waitress, in a first-class private family, where four or five servants are kept; will be disengaged Nov. 2; wages, $20 a month. E. T. E., Box 375 Times Up-town Office, 1,260 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid, and sewing; best city references. 1,591 Lexington Av. Clark's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman as chambermaid in a hotel; no objection to going short distance. Call or address, for two days, 454 De Kalb Av., Brooklyn.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chamberm aid and waitress; good city references. 259 West 19th St. Ring Pryor's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By respectable girl; good dressmaker; capable, trustworthy, willing; first-class references; city or country. Gray, 308 East 88th St.

Cooks.

COOK, &c.—SECOND MAN.—A lady going abroad desires to find situations for the following servants, whom she can recommend: Cook, parlormaid or seamstress, chambermaid, second man. Call at 45 East 68th St., between 12 and 3 o'clock.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By two colored girls; one first-class cook, other chambermaid and waitress; best references. 326 West 53d St. Cartridge's bell.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; excellent bread, pastry, cake baker; ice creams; where kitchenmaid is kept; city reference. 418 West 56th St., third bell.

COOK, WASHER, IRONER, or HOUSEWORK.—In small family; nine years' reference; no cards. 305 East 58th St., 10 to 12.

COOK and BAKER.—Understands business; good manager; private family reference; employer seen. 244 East 44th St.

COOK.—By thoroughly competent French cook; private family, best references; wages, $40. A. M., 37 East 28th St.

COOK.—By good cook; first-class reference; thoroughly understands her business; country and city; reference. 141 West 17th St.

COOK.—By a competent cook; has best city reference and can be seen at present employer's. 6 East 58th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By competent girl as cook and laundress; excellent baker; city reference. 213 East 25th St., first floor.

COOK.—By competent cook; private family; best city reference. 40 West 10th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Strictly first-class; will fit at patrons' residences, completing work at home; terms very reasonable; highly recommended. Robes, 117 West 10th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By dressmaker formerly with Switzer, (late Guerin;) more customers; home or by the day; latest imported cut, fit, style, finish. McKeon, 138 East 98th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS, &c.—By a North German as nursery governess and kindergartner; good sewer. M. Schultz, 121 East 106th St.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—Morning hours; to children any age; refined young woman; teaches drawing, painting, advanced music, German, all English subjects. Miss Hagerdorn, Box 806, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—By North German lady, having her morning hours disengaged, as visiting governess; teaches English branches, German, rudiments of French; highest references. Literature, 1,242 Broadway.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl to do general housework in a small private family; no cards. 150 East 46th St.

Lady's Maids.

MAID, &c.—By refined woman to attend lady or growing children, or maid and seamstress in quiet family; willing to assist with other duties; first-class reference; city or country. A. M., 37 Sutton Place.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By lady's maid and seamstress; accustomed to traveling; best city reference. Care Mrs. Horgan, 271 West 38th St.

MAID or NURSE.—By a French girl as maid or nurse in family going to Europe. Can be seen at 247 Lexington Av., present employer's.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress by the day; private family; best city reference. L., Box 363, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent laundress; willing to assist with chambermaid; city references. 1,215 3d Av., Norris's bell.

Nurses.

NURSE.—A lady wishes a situation for her experienced nurse, who has lived with her for three and a half years, to care for grown child; capable of teaching elementary branches; can highly recommend her. Call 10 to 3 at 223 West 57th St.

NURSE or COMPANION.—By a thoroughly qualified American woman as nurse to invalid or companion to elderly lady; has had long, careful experience; can give unquestionable reference. Mrs. F. Rose, 222 East 49th St.

NURSE.—By thoroughly experienced infant's nurse; understands sterilizing; take full charge from birth; six years' city reference, last employer. 220 West 69th St., Mellen's bell.

NURSE.—By neat girl as nurse to grown children, and chambermaid; best reference. 900 2d Av., butcher store.

NURSE.—By German Protestant; brings children up on sterilized milk; reference; city or country. A. S., 240 East 70th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID or CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as parlormaid or chambermaid; best city reference from last employer. 255 West 68th St.; White's bell.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—By competent waitress or parlormaid, with first-class references. Call at 360 West 45th St. for two days, second floor.

WAITRESS, &c.—As waitress, or chambermaid and waitress; four years' reference; private family. Jeppeson, 163 East 44th St.

WAITRESS.—By young woman as first-class waitress; can take butler's place; best reference. 330 West 53d St., care of O'Connor.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly competent butler; just disengaged; highest personal testimonial from last employer; best care of silver taken. Edmund, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER and VALET.—By French Swiss, where second man or parlormaid is kept; thoroughly competent; first-class city references; just disengaged. Laurent, 152 West 25th St.

BUTLER.—By first-class German, 35; sober, honest, reliable houseworker; best city references; wages, $40. 884 3d Av., first floor. Care of Mrs. Carl,

BUTLER.—English; thoroughly understands his business; personal city reference. Butler, 114 East 53d St., first flat.

BUTLER.—By Englishman, where second man or parlormaid is kept; best city references. Butler, 177 East 73d St.

BUTLER.—English; height six feet; competent and reliable; excellent references. Clay, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By butler in private family; best of references. E. Lindquist, 213 East 40th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—In private family; with last employer 20 years, who does not require service, as he goes abroad; honest, sober, reliable; safe driver; thoroughly understands care of horses; coloured man. George Batten, care of Willis Livery and Boarding Stable, 231 West 40th St.

COACHMAN, &c.—By married man as coachman; understands care of horses; careful driver; city or country; attend furnace; milk; will be found sober and reliable; five years' first-class city reference from last employer. J. D., 102 West 56th St.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman giving up horses desires to secure situation for his coachman, whom he can recommend unreservedly as sober, honest, and competent. O. J. Smith, 45 Park Place. Telephone 517 Cortlandt.

COACHMAN.—Age 40; careful driver; temperate, trustworthy; thirteen years' reference from private family. 15 West 48th St.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN, &c.—As second man or butler; by Frenchman in private family; understands garden, cleaning windows, and all kinds of housework; not afraid of work; good references. French, 130 West 25th St.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By young German in American or English family at anything. L. A., 26 State St.

Valets.

VALET.—English; trained; good traveler; manicure, massage; excellent references. Hewitt, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

THE TRADES.

AN ARTISTIC UPHOLSTERER, FORMERLY with Marcotte, would work at your residence, city or country, on general upholstery. Address, for ten days, UPHOLSTERER, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AGENTS WANTED.—We want an agent in every town to secure subscribers to The Ladies' Home Journal, to look after renewals and distribute advertising matter. We offer profitable employment for the Winter, also special rewards for good work. $1,000 will be given to the agent sending the largest list up to April 15 next; $500 to the next best worker, and so on—distributing $11,500 among 500 best agents the coming season. Good pay is assured every agent whether he or she secures one of the extra awards or not. The Curtis Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Penn.

WANTED—An experienced canvasser of good address for newspaper advertising; references required. Address S. M., Box 101 Times Office.

WANTED—One or two educated and refined gentlemen to interview and write up prominent citizens. Call 2008, 150 Nassau Street.

WANTED—Office boy; age not over sixteen. Insurance broker, Box 208, Times Office.

THE NEW YORK TIMES,

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PERSONAL.

WILL ANY ONE WHO WITNESSED ACCIdent, 5:30 P. M., Friday, July 1, at Astor Place, and who conversed with neighbor on 4th Av. car regarding gentleman who was thrown from car and broke his knee cap, kindly send address to F. C., Room 20, 111 Broadway, New York.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

WANTED—A refined and educated gentleman with a few hundred dollars to take an active interest in a splendid business where large profits are assured; references given and required. Address T. V., Box 101, Times Office.

TELEPHONES, SIMPLEX INTERIOR, SOLD cheap; warranted. Mail information free. Salesmen wanted. HARPER & SON, 253 Broadway.

LOST AND FOUND.

POCKET BOOK LOST at or near Keith's Theatre, Saturday evening, October 22d; a suitable reward will be given for its return to ALBERT THOMAS, Room 145, Times Building.

COAL.

BEST QUALITY OF LEHIGH AND RED ASH coal at lowest cash rates; yards, 32d St. and 10th Av., 54th St. and 10th Av., 34th St. and 9th Av., 87th St. and West End Av. THOMAS STOKES.

SUMMER RESORTS.

New Jersey.

NEWARK, N. J., NEW YORK TIMES OFFICE.

ADVERTISERS MAY LEAVE THEIR ORDERS AT 794 BROAD ST., NEWARK, WHERE THE SAME CARE AND ATTENTION WILL BE SHOWN AS AT MAIN OFFICE.

I am fifty-eight years old. For several years I had had indigestion and liver complaint and was very much troubled with constipation. I employed different physicians and tried different medicines, but only received temporary relief. I had to give up my business on account of my poor health, and just attend to the work on my small lot, and that was more than I felt able to do. Early in the Summer I saw an advertisement of Ripans Tabules in the *Bucks County Intelligencer*. I did not have much faith in them, but finally decided to give them a trial, and purchased a box and commenced taking them. Before I had taken half of the Tabules I began to improve, and by the time I had taken all of them I was so much improved that I felt like another man. I have continued their use, and I am gaining daily in health and strength. Now I can do the work on my lot with ease, where it used to be a burden to me. I can speak only in praise of the Tabules, and would recommend them to all persons who are ailing.

WANTED:—A case of bad health that R·I·P·A·N·S will not benefit. Send five cents to Ripans Chemical Co., No. 10 Spruce Street, New York, for 10 samples and 1,000 testimonials. R·I·P·A·N·S, 10 for 5 cents, or 12 packets for 48 cents, may be had of all druggists who are willing to sell a standard medicine at a moderate profit. They banish pain and prolong life. One gives relief. Note the word R·I·P·A·N·S on the packet. Accept no substitute.

AUCTION SALES.

JONES, CHARLES A.—In pursuance of an order by Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the County of New York, dated October 17, 1898, the undersigned will sell by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesrooms, Number 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the third day of November, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon, the following described debts and claims belonging to the estate of CHARLES A. JONES, deceased:. Demand notes made by Wm. H. Metcalf, Geo. B. Mallory, George H. Proctor, and F. C. Ryder.

The undersigned will also sell at same time and place, first and second mortgage Bond of Gainesville Water Company, interest in Schooners Andrew Adams and Alicia B. Crosby, and all other undisposed of stocks, bonds, and securities belonging to said estate.

CLARA M. JONES, Executrix.
HOWARD CAMPBELL, Attorney for Executrix, 97 Cedar Street, N. Y. o20-1aw3wTh.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28TH, 1898, at 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, BY ORDER OF THE RECEIVERS OF THE MURRAY HILL BANK—Policy of Life Insurance issued in 1885 by the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, face value $10,000, age of insured 76 years, premiums paid to date.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—ALBERT C. HENCKEN, plaintiff, against GAUDITA CAVINATO, MARIA BRENASTI, Colored Orphan Asylum and Association for the Benefit of Colored Children in the City of New York, and Margaret G. Earle, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the Plaintiff's Attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated October 5th, 1898.

CHARLES UNANGST, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office address, No. 175 Broadway, New York City.

To the defendants, Gaudita Cavinato and Maria Brenasti, and each of them: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. William N. Cohen, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 22nd day of October, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on October 24th, 1898.—Dated New York, October 24th, 1898.

CHARLES UNANGST, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office address, No. 175 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BROWN, SOPHIA RAYMOND.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SOPHIA RAYMOND BROWN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Stimson & Williams, No. 55 Liberty Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the fifth day of February, next.—Dated New York, the third day of August, 1898. WILLIAM F. WILSON, WM. STANLEY LOCKWOOD, Executors. STIMSON & WILLIAMS, Attorneys for Executors, 55 Liberty St., N. Y.

DAVIDSON, ARTHUR M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ARTHUR M. DAVIDSON, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 35 Bridge Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of May next.—Dated New York, the nineteenth day of October, 1898. JOHN A. DAVIDSON, ISABELLA DAVIDSON, Executors. ASTLEY ATKINS, Attorney for Executors, 150 Nassau Street, New York City. o20-1aw-6mTh

GILLIS, CHARLES J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES J. GILLIS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Butler, Notman, Joline & Mynderse, No. 54 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 27th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of October, 1898. FREDERIC S. GILLIS, Executor. BUTLER, NOTMAN, JOLINE & MYNDERSE, Attorneys for Executor, 54 Wall Street, N. Y. City. n27-1aw6mTh.

GUTTENTAG, ERHARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ERHARD GUTTENTAG, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, No. 34 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of December, 1898. THERESA RAPP, Executrix. LYON & SMITH, Attorneys for Executrix, 34 Nassau St., N.Y. City.

HART, MARY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY HART, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of April next. —Dated, New York, the fifth day of October, 1898. HENRY W. HAYDEN, JAMES R. WHITING, Executors. J. LANGDON WARD, Attorney for Executors, 120 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City. o6-1aw6mTh.

HAYDOCK, GEORGE G.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE G. HAYDOCK, late of the City of New York, (Borough of Manhattan,) deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the offices of Eastman & Eastman, No. 141 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the twelfth day of December next.—Dated New York the 8th day of June, 1898. JOSEPH W. TILTON, EDWARD L. TILTON, ROBERT R. HAYDOCK, Executors. EASTMAN & EASTMAN, Attorneys for Executors, 141 Broadway, Manhattan, New York. je9-1aw6mTh.

ASSETT, STEPHEN.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Joseph S. Massett, George S. Massett, Henry A. Albert Massett, Stephen F. Massett, Mary Elizabeth Massett Jackson, Edward L. Massett, and to all other persons the next of kin of STEPHEN MASSETT, late of the City of New York, deceased, whose names and places of residence are unknown to and cannot with due diligence be ascertained, next of kin of STEPHEN MASSETT, late of the City of New York, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, James C. Shannon of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of STEPHEN MASSETT, late of the County of New York, deceased;

Therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the ninth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 11th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

WHITMAN & DEANE, Attorneys for Petitioner, 35 Nassau Street, New York City. o20-1aw6wTh.

McINTYRE, MARGARET.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Stephen McIntyre, Mrs. Mary Lappen, Stephen McIntyre, Jr., John T. McIntyre, Emma McIntyre, John P. McIntyre, Mrs. Sophia E. Mullin, Mary McIntyre, Mrs. Anna Hamilton, Frank McIntyre, Charles McIntyre, Mrs. Julia Stewart, Mrs. Margaret McNiel, Mrs. Sarah Shelley, the heirs and next of kin of MARGARET McINTYRE, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Frank McIntyre of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Margaret McIntyre late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 12th day of November, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. FRANK T. FITZGERALD, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 17th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

se22-1aw6wTh

MORRISON, JOHN G.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, one of the Surrogates of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN G. MORRISON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to exhibit the same, with vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, the executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at the office of De Grove & Riker, Potter Building, Number 145 (one hundred and forty-five) Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, on or before the thirtieth day of March, 1899.—Dated New York, the twentieth day of September, 1898.

CATHARINE G. MORRISON, Executor.
DE GROVE & RIKER, Attorneys for Executor, 145 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. s22-1aw6mTh

SURROGATE NOTICES.

McMILLAN, JOHN.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Mary McMillan, Alexander McMillan, David McMillan, Margaret Chestnut, James McMillan, Samuel McMillan, Mary Goit, Annie Lambrix, Maud Summers, Elizabeth McMillan, Sarah McMillan, Mamie Kidder, Nettie McMillan, Lillian Lacey, Agnes McMillan, William McMillan, Robert McMillan, Bessie Margaret McMillan, Susan McGarey, Eliza Jane Stearns, Electa Stearns, Mary Kenney, Hugh McMillan, and Anna McMillan, the widow, heirs, and next of kin of JOHN McMILLAN, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Robert McWilliam of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the seventh day of October, 1897, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of John McMillan, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 3d day of November, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 6th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

s15-1aw6w&o27. Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

MILLER, CHARLES A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES A. MILLER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of W. P. Knapp, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of November, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 22nd day of April, 1898. EMMA E. MILLER, Executrix; W. P. KNAPP, Executor. W. P. KNAPP, Attorney for Executors, 31 Nassau Street, New York City. ap28-1aw6mTh.

SALA Y REYNE, JUAN, also Known as JUAN SALA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JUAN SALA Y REYNE, also known as JUAN SALA, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business at the office of J. Sala & Co., No. 24 State Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 15th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of August, 1898. EMILIA CHAUDRIC DE SALA, Executrix. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executrix, 100 Broadway, N. Y. au11-1aw6mTh

WHITON, AUGUSTUS S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AUGUSTUS S. WHITON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 149 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of May next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of October, 1898. L. C. WHITON, Executor. c20-1aw6mTh

YAZBECK, GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Francis M. Scott, Justice of the Supreme Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE YAZBECK, lately doing business at 80 Greenwich Street, in the City of New York, to present the same, with vouchers therefor attached, duly verified, to the subscriber, who has been duly appointed assignee of said Yazbeck, for the benefit of creditors, at his office, No. 290 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of December, 1898. FREEMAN C. GRISWOLD, Assignee. DILL, SEYMOUR & KELLOGG, 27 Pine St., N. Y. City, Assignee's Attorneys.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—GEORGE V. N. BALDWIN, plaintiff, against NATHAN BASS and others, defendants.

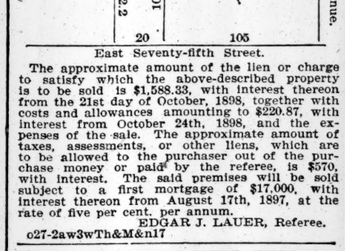
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, dated the 24th day of October, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of November, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by S. Goldsticker, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Seventy-fifth Street, distant westerly one hundred and five feet from the northwesterly corner of Second Avenue and Seventy-fifth Street, running thence northerly and parallel with Second Avenue one hundred and two feet and two inches to the centre line of the block between Seventy-fifth and Seventy-sixth Streets; thence along said centre line westerly and parallel with Seventy-fifth Street twenty feet; thence southerly and parallel with Second Avenue one hundred and two feet and two inches to the northerly side of Seventy-fifth Street, and thence along said northerly side of said street easterly twenty feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said several distances or dimensions more or less. The said premises being known as Number Two Hundred and Forty-one East Seventy-fifth Street. Together with all boilers, bathing tubs, and appliances for bathing purposes contained in said building. Said premises being subject to a first mortgage for Seventeen Thousand Dollars, with interest, bearing date the 17th day of August, 1897, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on the 18th day of August, 1897, in Section 5, Liber 58, of Mortgages, Page 429.—Dated New York, October 24th, 1898.

EDGAR J. LAUER, Referee.
CHARLES MAY, Plaintiff's Atty., 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, known as No. 241 East 75th Street:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $1,583.33, with interest thereon from the 21st day of October, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $220.87, with interest from October 24th, 1898, and the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $570, with interest. The said premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage of $17,000, with interest thereon from August 17th, 1897, at the rate of five per cent. per annum.

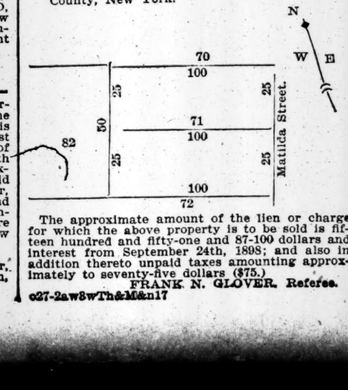
EDGAR J. LAUER, Referee.
o27-2aw3wTh&M&n17

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, WESTCHESTER County.—FRANCIS PROBST, plaintiff, against WILLIAM H. BARD, HARRIET E. BARD, et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, made at a Special Term thereof held at the Court House in the Village of White Plains on the 24th day of September, 1898, and which was filed in the County Clerk's office of the County of Westchester on the 24th day of September, 1898, a certified copy of which said judgment was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, I, Frank N. Glover, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction on the said mortgaged premises hereinafter described, in the Borough of the Bronx, County of New York, and State of New York, on Wednesday, the twenty-third day of November, 1898, at 12:30 o'clock in the afternoon, the premises described in said judgment as follows, to wit: All the southwesterly one-half of all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Town of Eastchester, County of Westchester, and State of New York, and known on a certain map entitled "Map of South Washingtonville, situated in the Town of Eastchester, Westchester County, New York," surveyed and laid out into lots by Augustus Kurth, civil engineer and surveyor, and filed in the office of the Clerk of said County of Westchester, by the number seventy-one, (71,) and which southwesterly one-half of said lot is bounded and described as follows on said map: Southwesterly in front by Matilda Street, northwesterly in the rear by the southwesterly one-half of lot number eighty-two (82); northeasterly on one side by the northeasterly one-half of said lot number seventy-one (71), and southwesterly on the other side by lot number seventy-two (72,) containing in width in front and rear twenty-five (25) feet, and in depth on each side one hundred (100) feet, be the said several dimensions more or less.

Dated October 24th, 1898.

FRANK N. GLOVER, Referee.
JOSEPH S. WOOD, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office Address 25 and 27 South Fourth Avenue, Mount Vernon, Westchester County, New York.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge for which the above property is to be sold is fifteen hundred and fifty-one and 87-100 dollars and interest from September 24th, 1898; and also in addition thereto unpaid taxes amounting approximately to seventy-five dollars ($75.)

FRANK N. GLOVER, Referee.
o27-2aw3wTh&M&n17

REFEREES' NOTICES.

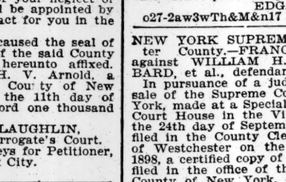
SUPREME COURT, ROCKLAND COUNTY.—VINCENT LEDWITH, an infant under the age of fourteen years, by Mary Ledwith, his guardian ad litem, plaintiff, against ANNE CLAFFEY, defendant.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action on the fifth day of July, 1898, a certified copy whereof was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of New York County on September 28, 1898, I, the undersigned, referee named in an order of the said Supreme Court modifying said judgment, duly entered herein on the 10th day of November, 1897, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the 17th day of November, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises in the City and County of New York directed by the said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of ground situate in the present Seventeenth (late Eleventh) Ward of the City of New York, and known and distinguished on a map showing a division of part of the real estate of Nicholas William Stuyvesant, deceased, among his heirs, situate in the Eleventh Ward, City of New York, filed in the office of the Register of said city, as lot Number four hundred and sixty-six (466.) Beginning at the point on the northerly side of Twelfth Street, distant one hundred and twenty (120) feet southeasterly from Avenue A; thence running northeasterly, on a line parallel with Avenue A and distant one hundred and twenty (120) feet southeasterly therefrom, one hundred and three (103) feet three (3) inches to the centre line between Twelfth and Thirteenth Streets; thence southeasterly, along the rear of lot No. 422 on said map, twenty-five (25) feet; thence southwesterly, on the line parallel with Avenue A, one hundred and three (103) feet three (3) inches to Twelfth Street; and thence northwesterly, along Twelfth Street, twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated Brooklyn, October 3d, 1898.

JOHN M. WARD, Referee.
MAGNER & HUGHES, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



The approximate amount of taxes, water rates, and assessments, now a lien on the premises above described, is five hundred and eighty-five ($585) dollars.—Dated Brooklyn, October 3, 1898.

JOHN M. WARD, Referee.
MAGNER & HUGHES, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
o24-2aw3wM&Th&n17

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT—WESTCHESTER County.—MARTHA CARPENTIER, plaintiff, against WILLIAM H. BARD and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, made at a Special Term thereof held at the Court House in the village of White Plains on the 24th day of Sept., 1898, and which was filed in the County Clerk's office of the County of Westchester on the 24th day of September, 1898, a certified copy of which judgment was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, I, Frank N. Glover, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction on the said mortgaged premises hereinafter described, in the Borough of the Bronx, County of New York, and State of New York, on Wednesday, the twenty-third day of November, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, the premises described in said judgment as follows, to wit: All the southerly one half of all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Town of East Chester, and known as lot number seventy-nine (79) on a certain map entitled "Map of South Washingtonville, situated in the Township of East Chester, Westchester County, New York," surveyed and laid out into lots by Augustus Kurth, Civil Engineer and Surveyor, and filed in the office of the Clerk (now Register) of Westchester County; and which part of said lot is bounded and described as follows, viz.: Northwesterly in front by Catharine Street; Southeasterly in the rear by the Southerly one-half of lot number seventy-four (74;) Northeasterly on one side by the northerly one-half of said lot number seventy-nine (79,) and Southwesterly on the other side by lot number seventy-eight (78,) and containing in width in front and rear twenty-five (25) feet, and in depth on each side one hundred (100) feet, be the said several dimensions more or less.

Dated October 24th, 1898.

FRANK N. GLOVER, Referee.
JOSEPH S. WOOD, Plaintiff's Attorney, office and Post Office address, 25 and 27 South Fourth Avenue, Mount Vernon, Westchester County, New York.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, for which the above property is to be sold, is fifteen hundred and seventy-eight and 77-100 Dollars, and interest from September 24, 1898; and also in addition thereto unpaid taxes, amounting approximately to seventy-five Dollars, $(75.)

FRANK N. GLOVER, Referee.
o27-2aw3wTh&M&n17

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Bernardsville, N.J. Somerset Inn, Ap. 30 to Nov. 1
Chicago, Ill. The Virginia, ap.

CIVIL SERVICE DECISION

City Officials Jubilant Over the Court of Appeals Ruling.

CHARTER PROVISIONS PREVAIL

Appointments in This City Not Affected by the Black Law—Comments on the Matter.

The officials of the City Government were jubilant yesterday over the decision of the Court of Appeals in the case of the People against Keller, affecting the civil service rules, which were handed down on Tuesday. The question which has been under dispute since last Spring was recognized as a vital one by the Municipal Administration, affecting nearly every appointment made by the Mayor since the formation of the greater city.

The decision sustains the contention of Corporation Counsel Whalen, which was to the effect that the city was under the civil service rules provided for in the charter, and was not affected by the Black civil service law, which would require the submission of the rules of the State Board and their approval by that body before they became operative.

The proceedings were brought by George E. Leet, who was Superintendent of the City Hospital, against Commissioner of Charities Keller to procure his reinstatement, but the real question at issue was the validity of the civil service rules approved by the Mayor on March 5, 1898. The Civil Service Reform Association was the real complainant in the case, and the decision affects 6,000 employes of this city.

It was contended that the rules were invalid for the reason that Chapter 186 of the Laws of 1898, which was signed by Gov. Black on March 31, required a submission of the civil service rules of all cities to the State Board before they could become valid. That law, it was claimed by the City Administration, was aimed directly at the City Administration of Greater New York, and sought to nullify absolutely the work of the municipal Civil Service Commission appointed by Mayor Van Wyck. Corporation Counsel Whalen advised the Mayor that the charter provided for the appointment of a local Civil Service Commission, and that the rules formulated by that body became operative upon the signing of them by the Mayor under the charter provisions and were effective without the approval of the State Board. Under this interpretation of the law the appointments to the city offices were made in defiance of the State law. It was contended that the rules adopted by the municipal Civil Service Commission under the charter on March 5 were independent of those of the State Board, and did not require their approval.

The test case was decided formerly at Special Term by Justice Kellogg, and an appeal was immediately taken to the Appellate Division. That court last June upheld Corporation Counsel Whalen, holding that New York's civil service rules were an independent system, not affected by the State laws of 1898. The case was then taken to the Court of Appeals, and was argued in the early part of this month by Julius M. Mayer and Attorney General Hancock for Leet and Theodore Connolly, Assistant Corporation Counsel, for the Commissioners.

The decision is looked upon as a great victory for the city administration. Corporation Counsel Whalen admitted yesterday that if the decision of the Court of Appeals had been against the city then all the appointments made by the present administration would have been illegal and the City Government would have fallen, at least temporarily, into a state of chaos. The decision, said Mr. Whalen, "is based upon the ground that the State civil service laws of 1898 are not retroactive, and therefore the municipal laws of March 5, 1898, stand whether the new rules and amendments adopted since the State laws were enacted must receive the approval of the State Commission before they can become operative remains in doubt in my mind until I can obtain a copy of the decision. But that is a matter of comparatively little consequence, as the whole fight has been upon the question whether the rules of March 5 were operative."

President Charles H. Knox of the New York City Civil Service Commission said yesterday that the decision of the Court of Appeals practically decided the contention as to whether or not the commission comes under State regulations. He refused to discuss the matter at length, however, pending the receipt of the decision.

George McAneny, the Secretary of the Civil Service Reform Association, also refused to discuss the matter at length until he had read the decision of the court. "There were three issues involved," said he. "It seems pretty clear that the first of these issues has been decided favorably to the claim that a local civil service system existed when the State Civil Service act of March 31 was passed and was therefore not affected by it.

"The remaining issues were whether amendments made by the State Board after March 31 were valid and whether the provisions of the act forbidding removals from competitive positions, except for good cause, apply to New York City. There are conflicting reports in regard to the decisions on these latter issues which may have an important bearing on the future conduct of the local commission."

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Borough Boards Are Advised Not to Expend Any Funds Involved in Litigation.

At the monthly meeting of the Board of Education yesterday the following resolution, offered by Mr. Mack at the request of Mr. Kelly, who was absent, was adopted:

Resolved, That in view of the local proceedings undertaken by the School Board of the Borough of Brooklyn looking to such apportionment of the general school fund for the last six months of the current year as will seriously curtail the amounts of money at the disposal of the Boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx, Queens and Richmond, it is deemed expedient by this Board to advise the various Borough boards of the impropriety of making operative at the present time any regulations or by-laws which contemplate the expenditure of funds the title to which is the subject of such legal proceedings.

Mr. Maxwell of the Brooklyn Board said he hardly thought this resolution should be addressed to Brooklyn. "Our schedule," he said, "is very much lower than any of the other boroughs. It seems to me that it should be addressed to the boroughs whose schedules are higher."

Mr. Mack explained that the resolution was intended simply as an appeal to keep in trust the funds involved in litigation.

The Committee on Sites and Buildings for Manhattan and Bronx reported the need of school accommodations in the vicinities of One Hundred and First Street and Columbus Avenue, One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and Boulevard, One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Lenox Avenue, and One Hundred and Eighty-second Street and Wadsworth Avenue. Negotiations having been made for sites in these localities, the committee recommended that the board insert the sum of $375,750 in the budget to be devoted to the purchase of the property. The matter was referred to the Committee on Finance.

The Committee on Buildings reported favorably on renewing the leases on the following places: Public school 119, in One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, annex to Public School 86, at Ninety-sixth Street and Park Avenue; annex to Public School 54, at One Hundred and Fifth Street and Amsterdam Avenue; annex to Public School 115, at One Hundred and Fiftieth Street and Mott Avenue; 1,637 First Avenue, 58 and 60 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, 122 Avenue C, 1,458 Amsterdam Avenue, 306 East Ninety-sixth Street, and 453 St. Nicholas Avenue. A resolution authorizing the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to request the Controller to execute the leases of these premises was adopted.

The resignation of Capt. Howard Patterson as commander of the training ship St. Mary's was accepted. When the war with Spain began Capt. William H. Reeder, who was in command of the ship, was detached by the Navy Department, with Lieut. Chester M. Knepper, Lieut. Andrew T. Long, and Ensign Henry A. Wiley, for service on the fighting ships. It was decided that these officers should be reinstated on Nov. 1.

Jacob Warner, formerly an inspector, who was suspended without pay pending an investigation, was dismissed the service because of his own statement of neglect of duty made at the hearing of the charges against C. B. J. Snyder.

The question of the disbursement of library funds was discussed, but not disposed of. It will be taken up at the next meeting.

HELMETS LACK UNION LABELS.

Yesterday morning several cases of new Winter helmets for policemen arrived at Police Headquarters. The recipients, who had to pay $1.72 for each helmet, weighed them in the balance and found them wanting. They were without union labels. That any of "the force" should be obliged to display headgear which might be the product of "scab" workmen was a disagreeable thing for the policemen to contemplate, and it caused some talk. Some days beforehand a committee of union labor men had called at Police Headquarters and asked the Commissioners to have the policemen's helmets made by union workmen.

The maker of the hats, John H. Spellman, had agreed, according to President York, to have the helmets made by union men. Mr. York was indignant yesterday at learning that the headgear lacked union labels. "Spellman has grossly violated an agreement with the Commissioners and has played us false," said he. "Two weeks ago my attention was called to a statement that Spellman was having the helmets made in a non-union shop in Philadelphia. It was then too late to do anything, or I should have had the contract taken away from him. If that had been done the men would not have had their Winter helmets for a long time. I say that Spellman has played a mean trick, and while I am a member of the board he will not make another helmet for the department. I don't blame the Hatters' Union for protesting, but it is not the fault of the Commissioners."

An effort was made to see Mr. Spellman last night, but he could not be found. His shop was closed, and at his previous residence, the apartment house at 222 West Twenty-third Street, it was said that he had moved away two months ago and his present whereabouts was unknown.

LEGAL NOTES.

IMPROPER CLAIM FOR ARCHITECT'S SERVICES.—The First Appellate Division has affirmed judgment dismissing Lewis K. Davis's complaint in his suit against the New York Steam Company, to foreclose a mechanic's lien filed against the company's property, with respect to which the plaintiff alleged he performed work as architect and consulting engineer. The agreement was that he was to do his part for "the sum of 3 per cent. on total cost of the work," "payments to be made on monthly estimates." Justice Barrett, giving the opinion, holds that these words plainly meant "proportionate payments of his compensation, to be made upon monthly estimates, of each month's progressive work; in other words, payment each month of 3 per cent. upon the estimated cost of each month's work." The company accepted the offer, conditioned upon the agreement terminating in twenty-four months from June 1, 1896. "This condition relates plainly," Justice Barrett said, "to the running and continuous payments contemplated by the previous words. The defendants seemingly were unwilling to continue these monthly payments indefinitely. They wished such payments, as well as plaintiff's services, to stop in twenty-four months, whether the work was completed or not. * * * As plaintiff gave no evidence of such monthly estimates, nor of any fact entitling him to payment upon this construction of the contract, his complaint was properly dismissed. His action ignored any such construction, and was brought upon an entirely different theory, namely, that he was entitled to 2 per cent. upon the estimated total cost of the work, upon an alleged custom entitling architects under contracts of this nature, upon completion of plans and specifications, to 2 per cent. of the total estimated cost of the work. The Court holds that it was impossible to split plaintiff's services in the manner suggested. The Court, in its decision, did not consider the underlying question whether plaintiff was entitled to the protection of the mechanic's lien law.

***

LIABILITY OF ASSIGNEES.—The Special Term of the Supreme Court affirmed the referee's report upon an accounting by Adolph Ludeke as assignee of Edward Thrall, overruling the assignee's exceptions. This decision has been modified by the Appellate Division. The main question presented on appeal was whether the payment of $2,500 made by the assignee to the assignor's landlord in settlement of all claims against the assignor of the assigned estate was valid. At the time of the assignment Mr. Thrall was in possession of 3 Maiden Lane, as a jewelry store, under a lease which expired on May 1, 1900, at $9,000 a year. The assignee took possession of the premises and used them for auction sales of goods until the middle of April, 1896, and he paid the rent to May 1. The landlord agreed with the assignee in February, 1896, for the surrender of the premises on April 13, and for the release of the assignor on payment of $2,500 in full settlement of all the landlord's claims, subject to the approval of the Supreme Court. The assignor, who had no notice of the application to the Supreme Court, objected to the compromise. The Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Barrett, holds that as the assignee acted in good faith and the compromise was greatly to the benefit of the assignor and to the assigned estate, it should be upheld. The referee and the court below in effect charged the assignee personally with this payment, upon the ground that he exceeded his power, in that he was limited by the terms of the assignment to the payment of past debts. Justice Barrett holds that this was not the payment of a new debt, created subsequent to the assignment. "The assignor's liability under the lease," he said, "was certainly not a new debt, created after the execution of the assignment. The contract and the entire liability of the assignor thereunder existed upon the date when the assignment was delivered. The assignee was directed to pay debts due and to grow due; in other words, sums payable under existing contracts, whether due in presenti or payable in futuro."

***

TAXING PROPERTY OF MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—The Town of Perth, Montgomery County, assessed for taxation property within its limits owned by the City of Amsterdam, consisting of water pipe, conduit lines, and about two acres of land used for dams. The Supreme Court, at Special Term, in certiorari proceedings, declared the assessment illegal, but a reversal of the order on appeal is now affirmed by the Court of Appeals. The court holds that the principle of the common law that property held by municipal corporations for public use was not liable to taxation, has been modified by Section 3 of the tax law of 1896, which declares that "all real property within this State, and all personal property of municipal corporations of the State, held for public use," are exempt from taxation, but which adds: "Except the portion of such property not within the corporation." "It thus appears," Judge Bartlett, who gave the opinion, said, "the Legislature was of opinion that public policy required if a municipality saw fit to acquire valuable property within the boundaries of another municipality, it was only just to the latter that the former should pay its share of the local taxes. It is only within recent years that municipal corporations have found it necessary generally to acquire title to property beyond their boundaries. The rapid growth of the great cities of the State has made the question of an adequate supply of wholesome water of paramount importance, and all the larger cities have been forced to acquire extensive property rights in the natural water supply of adjacent territory. In many instances cities have condemned or purchased a large amount of real estate within the limits of some neighboring municipality, in order to secure a water supply, and unless liable to local taxation thereon, the taxpayers owning the remaining real estate are subjected to greatly increased tax burdens. As between these taxpayers and the municipality receiving all the benefits under this transaction, natural justice suggests that the latter should be assessed for the purposes of taxation on the property so acquired outside of its corporate limits."

***

SAVINGS BANK SURPLUS EXEMPT FROM TAXATION.—The Newburg Savings Bank having been assessed for taxation upon its surplus of $414,849, brought certiorari proceedings, in which the assessment was vacated. The Assessor contended that as the depositors' accounts can be closed at any time, and as they can only demand that which stands to their credit on the books, it must, therefore, follow that as to the surplus fund, the bank is not their debtor. The Court of Appeals has now upheld an order which affirmed the decision of the Special Term. Judge Gray, who gave the court's opinion, holds that the provisions of the tax law of 1898 make it clear that every interest in the properties held by a savings bank is vested in the depositors and that the bank can acquire no interest therein. "The legislation of this State confirms the view that this surplus should not be taxed, because at one time, in 1866, and in 1867, the statutes were directed to cover the assessment for taxation of the surplus of savings banks, which now the tax law indicates otherwise, and in 1892, which is now superseded by the tax law, the statute of 1866 was repealed, and, the amendment of 1867 not being revived, must be held to have fallen in.

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JOINT TRAFFIC DECISION

Commissioner Blanchard's Opinion of Its Probable Effect.

WAY PAVED FOR LEGISLATION

The Inter-State Commerce Law Substantially Declared Void — Does Not Take Alarmists' View.

The Board of Managers of the Joint Traffic Association met again yesterday and considered an official report of the United States Supreme Court decision in the Joint Traffic case. When the meeting adjourned Commissioner George R. Blanchard gave out the following expression of opinion:

"The decision of the Supreme Court naturally attracts widespread attention by reason of its influence upon the railway earnings and securities of the country, and also because it may affect their patrons by stimulating dissimilar and non-permanent rates and fares under the misnomer of 'competition.'

"While I therefore greatly regret the decision, it is now the interpreted law of the land and must be loyally observed. It nevertheless forcibly illustrates the power which may be exercised by one mind which becomes a majority in a paramount court of the Nation. I am not, however, one of the alarmists who believe that railway properties are to be immensely damaged thereby. Our contract did not accomplish all its purpose because, from the first, it encountered the opposition rather than the support of the Governmental authorities. It will, therefore, continue, for the time being, an anomaly, that the law of the land, passed for the declared purpose of securing uniform methods, is substantially declared void and a trust inoperative. Every member of the Inter-State Commerce Commission thoroughly well understands that even the most reasonable rates cannot be maintained without railway co-operation and understanding of some sort. For example, the inter-State law provides for non-discrimination between localities. How is this parity of cities and districts to be accomplished unless the lines leading to and from different localities substantially agree? The same law provides for non-discrimination between individuals. How is this also to be achieved except by conference and an aggregated determination to stop the vices which produce such reprehensible discriminations?

"I quite concur in the view expressed by President Fowler of the Ontario and Western Company that the ground is now cleared for an endeavor to secure such legislation at Washington as will remove these apprehensions in this country as they have been in England from all uncertainty and doubt. I thoroughly believe that in the evolution of the railway problem in the United States, which is at present one presented for solution, the ultimate result will be to convince the general public, as our patrons and most trade bodies are now fully convinced, that uniformity of rates made and secured by the reasonable and properly guarded co-operation and approval of the Inter-State Commerce Commission is better than demoralized, uncertain, preferential, and spasmodic rates made at the will of small individual companies, but involving all other companies and patrons in their results under the cloak of competition.

"When these fair purposes and proved results shall be fully explained and understood I have no doubt that the National legislators will be persuaded by the railway and mercantile interests that the purposes of the Inter-State act can surely be best fulfilled by a spirit of co-operation with the carriers rather than by antagonisms. I have great pleasure in noting that Chairman Knapp of the Inter-State Commission has already announced similar general views."

What Canadian Pacific Officials Say.

MONTREAL, Oct. 26.—Vice President Shaughnessy of the Canadian Pacific Railway, speaking of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States regarding the legality of the Joint Traffic Association, said it would have the effect of breaking up the traffic associations in the United States, thereby leaving each company to make its own rates and presenting opportunities for roads so disposed to inaugurate rate wars, although he did not look for any. Its application to Canadian roads would only be general, and the effect would be light. Sir William Van Horne, President of the company, concurred in what Mr. Shaughnessy had said, and added that the bulk of the business of the Canadian lines was, of course, in Canada, and the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States would not affect them.

Bad for Shippers, Mr. Ingalls Says.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 26.—President M. E. Ingalls of the "Big Four" Railway, who returned to the city from Virginia to-day, said when asked about the effect of the decision of the United States Supreme Court on the Joint Traffic Association: "I have no doubt the association will have to dissolve. When the Sherman anti-trust law was declared to apply to railroads we knew that the present agreement between lines could not stand. This will be worse for the shippers than for the railroads. I look to see demands from every commercial body in the country for Congress to pass a law legalizing agreements between railroads as to rates, &c. In the meantime it becomes a question of honor and self-respect for every railroad manager to look after his own revenue and act conservatively in a crisis like this."

"An Outrage," Says President Ripley.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 26.—E. H. Ripley, President of the Sante Fé system, says in reference to the Supreme Court decision against the Joint Traffic Association: "As a lawyer I do not care to express an opinion as to the law laid down by the Supreme Court of the United States, but as a matter of equity I consider the decision an outrage. The treatment of railroads by the Government is outrageous. A railroad is either a private corporation or a public corporation. If the former, it should be left alone; if the latter, then it should be protected, and this the Government does not do."

Cleveland, Cincinnati and St. Louis.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 26.—The stockholders of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company, at a meeting held here to-day, elected the following Directors: James D. Arnett of Cleveland, Alexander McDonald of Cincinnati, and George A. Farlow of Boston. The Directors elected are those whose terms expired to-day.

NEW JERSEY COLONIAL DAMES.

Society Celebrates the Founding of the Old Town of Bergen.

The New Jersey Society of Colonial Dames of America held its sixth annual commemorative meeting in Jersey City yesterday. The morning session was held at the Carteret Club house, Bergen Avenue and Church Street. The historical event celebrated was the founding of the old town of Bergen, now a part of Jersey City, in 1660. The address of welcome was made by Mrs. John L. Scudder. The response for the society was made by Mrs. Thomas J. Craven. The morning exercises closed with the singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner."

The afternoon exercises were held in the old Bergen Reformed Church, which is the successor of the original church established in 1640. An address was delivered by the Rev. Cornelius Brett, pastor of the church. In it he gave a concise history of the town. Miss Annie Beaston of Camden then read a paper on the Constitution of the United States, the exercises closing with the singing of "America."

Hawaiian Postage Stamps Good.

Postmaster Van Cott has received an order from Postmaster General Smith to the effect that hereafter, and until further orders are received, Hawaiian postage stamps shall be received at their face value for the payment of postage on all articles mailed in Hawaii, whether for delivery in the United States or elsewhere.

Figured plush some way doesn't sound quite right, does it?

But many of the most carefully dressed men are now using it for waistcoats; all the high-priced tailors are strongly urging it.

We, already, have them ready to wear, $8. All the other good sorts of fancy waistcoats; some as low as $4.

Be as noisy as you like with your waistcoat, so long as you keep quiet with your coat and trousers.

Our stock is quiet—some say too quiet; but the quiet kind is the right kind, and we want to sell only what is right.

Suits, $14 to $35; overcoats, $15 to $40.

If there is anything you want to know about our $5 Model shoe, our $3 Derby, or any of our many furnishings, "The Works of Rogers, Peet & Co." will tell you. Mailed free.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

BROOKLYN PHENIX IN KANSAS.

Insurance Superintendent McNall Enjoined from Revoking the Company's License in That State.

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 26.—The Federal Court to-day issued a temporary injunction restraining Insurance Superintendent McNall from revoking the license of the Phenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn. Mr. McNall wrote to the President that he would revoke the company's license if it persisted in using the Clarkson rating book. This suit was to prevent him from doing so.

Superintendent McNall recently revoked the license of the State Agent of the Phenix for making use of the Clarkson system of rates in alleged violation of the State anti-trust law. Eugene Clarkson of Chicago, the company's Western Manager, went to Topeka and appointed another agent. The company then decided to apply for an injunction in order to prevent any further interference on the part of the State Insurance Department.

FIRE INSURANCE ORGANIZATION.

The Tariff Committee Elects William N. Kremer Its Chairman.

The Fire Insurance Tariff Committee met yesterday for the purpose of effecting its organization. William N. Kremer, President of the German-American Insurance Company, was elected Chairman, and W. W. Underhill, President of the United States Fire Insurance Company, was chosen Secretary. A general plan of work was briefly discussed, and an adjournment taken until to-day.

Mason A. Stone, President of the Greenwich Insurance Company, has declined to serve on the committee. As there have been no other declinations, it is probable that the committee will begin active work at once. There is a general opinion among underwriters that the withdrawal of small companies and a large loss ratio for the last two months of 1898 will do much toward paving the way for the favorable reception of the plan of the Tariff Committee when it shall be completed. The Schuylkill, the Allegheny, the New Jersey State Fire, and the Commercial of Cincinnati are regarded as the first of a comparatively large number of companies which will decide to go into voluntary dissolution before their net surplus has disappeared, on account of the demoralization in rates.

Insurance Law in Michigan.

LANSING, Mich., Oct. 26.—State Insurance Commissioner Campbell to-day revoked the license of the Northern Assurance Company of London on the ground that this company has written insurance in Michigan in other manner than through a duly authorized agent.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The United States Casualty Company will retire from the State of California.

The regular monthly meeting of the Fire Underwriters' (Eastern) Union will be held to-day.

Thomas C. Foster of Philadelphia has been appointed agent of the Milwaukee Mechanics' Insurance Company.

The appointment of J. L. Maitland & Co. of Chicago as Western representatives of the Colonial Assurance Company of New York was reported yesterday.

R. B. Greenwood has been elected Secretary of the Connecticut Indemnity Association of Waterbury, Conn., to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of J. B. Doherty.

The Nominating Committee of the Suburban Fire Underwriters' Association has practically completed its work. William N. Kremer of the German-American has been named for President, and A. H. Wray of the Commercial Union for Treasurer. George M. Coit of the Royal will be on the Executive Committee, and Henry W. Eaton of the Liverpool and London and Globe and George P. Sheldon of the Phenix of Brooklyn will be named as two of the three members of the new Deviation Committee.

At the regular meeting of the Committee on Fire Patrol of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters yesterday, Superintendent A. C. Hull presented his report as delegate to the annual meeting of the International Association of Fire Chief Engineers and Superintendents of Salvage Corps, which was held at St. Louis Oct. 18 to 22. Superintendent Hull confined his report chiefly to a detailed plan for a school of instruction in the patrol service, which might be employed by cities and towns not equipped with the best methods of fire protection.

Bridge Laborer Instantly Killed.

Patrick O'Hagan, a laborer who was employed on the new East River Bridge at the foot of South Fifth Street, Williamburg, was instantly killed yesterday by being struck by a falling boom. O'Hagan was standing alongside William O. Porter, the Superintendent of the work on the north caisson, when an eyebolt fastening the boom of a floating derrick broke. The end of the boom fell, striking O'Hagan on the head and fracturing his skull. Porter, who received several abrasions on his face and shoulder, was attended by a doctor and went home. O'Hagan was removed to his home at 885 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn.

To Muster out the 114th Regiment.

Orders have been issued for the muster out of the One Hundred and Fourteenth Regiment, N. G. N. Y., which was organized to take the place of the Fourteenth Regiment while the latter was in the United States service. The muster out will take place next week, it is expected.

Stern Bros
having added largely
to the facilities in their
Ladies' Tailoring Dep't
are now prepared to
make to order all styles of
Tailored Garments
in exclusive designs
at
Very Moderate Prices
West 23d St.

Ehrich Bros
OFFER TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,)
EXCEPTIONAL VALUES
IN
DINNER SETS.
At $5.89—Set of "Pitcarn" thin English Porcelain, decorated in neat underglaze colored sprays.
At $12.98—Set of "Warwick" China in most dainty shape, nicely decorated in violet, pink or blue, hand-painted sprays.
Any broken piece can be matched at any time.
At $14.59—Set of "Carlsbad" China complete with Soup Tureen, beautifully decorated in lavender or pink flowers and gold edges.
At $19.98—Set of "Limoges" China warranted strictly first quality, entirely new shape, handsomely decorated in blue or lavender wild flowers.
6th Avenue and 23d St.

TO TRANSMIT ELECTRIC POWER.

Tesla Claims to Have Solved the Problem—Will Send It Through Air.

Nikola Tesla describes, in the current issue of The Electrical Review, a possibility in electric power transmission. His inventions for transmitting electricity at high pressure over long distances have been successfully applied at many natural sources of power, notably at Niagara Falls. The announcement is now made that by employing at natural sources of power apparatus which Mr. Tesla has invented capable of generating electrical pressures vastly in excess of any heretofore used, the current can be conducted to a terminal maintained at an elevation where the rarefied atmosphere is capable of conducting freely the particular current produced. At a distant point where the energy is to be used commercially a second terminal is maintained at about the same elevation to attract and receive the current, and to convey it to earth through special means for transforming and utilizing it.

With the article an illustration is presented, showing streams of electricity issuing from a single terminal with an estimated electrical pressure of two and a half million volts. The Electrical Review comments upon Mr. Tesla's article as follows:

"Tesla now proposes to transmit without the use of any wires through the natural media—the earth and the air—great amounts of power to distances of thousands of miles. This will appear a dream—a tale from the "Arabian Nights." But the extraordinary discoveries Tesla has made during a number of years of incessant labor, which are authoritatively described in our present issue, make it evident that his work in this field has passed the stage of laboratory experiment, and is ready for a practical test on an industrial scale. The success of his efforts means that power from such sources as Niagara will become available in any part of the world regardless of distance."

FORMER PARTNER SUES.

Colton Wants $323,328.17 from the President of Vantine & Co.

A suit brought by Charles W. Colton of Pelham Manor against James I. Raymond, President of the association conducting business in this city under the name of Vantine & Co., has been transferred from the Supreme Court of this State, in Westchester County, to the United States Circuit Court, at the instance of the defendant. The record papers were filed with the clerk of the United States Circuit Court in this city yesterday. Mr. Colton, who was formerly Vice President of the Association of Vantine & Co., is suing to recover $323,328.17, which he declares is due him under an agreement between himself and Mr. Raymond.

In his complaint Mr. Colton sets forth that Mr. Raymond, who lives in Stamford, Conn., was formerly a partner with himself in the firm of Vantine & Co., and that when a stock company was formed under the same name, Mr. Raymond was made President and he Vice President. On Aug. 3, 1898, Mr. Colton alleges, Raymond proposed to him that if he would resign as Vice President and sever his connection with the business, and if his brother, George W. Colton, the company's agent in Japan, would also resign, Raymond would turn over to the plaintiff a one-quarter interest in the business, less the amount of any sums that Colton might owe the company. Mr. Colton further alleges that on Jan. 1, 1898, the stock of the company was worth $2,056,084.25. He declares that he accepted Mr. Raymond's proposal, but that the latter failed to fulfill his part of the contract. He therefore asks judgment in the sum of $323,328.17, with interest from Aug. 3, 1898.

Lockwood & Hill of 115 Broadway are the lawyers for Mr. Raymond. They said yesterday afternoon that the answer to Mr. Colton's complaint was not ready to be filed, and that in the meantime Mr. Raymond had no comment to make relative to the case.

WOMAN'S ARREST AN OUTRAGE.

So Says Justice Pryor in the Case of Emelie Hejtmanek.

Ex-Judge Alfred Steckler made an application that he be substituted as attorney for Emelie Hejtmanek, in place of Theron Davis, to Justice Pryor, in the Supreme Court, yesterday. The motion was granted. The application brought out the fact that the woman, Emilie Hejtmanek, lives at 1,334 First Avenue with her husband and four children, the youngest of whom is six months old. She is an officer of the Society Vetava 45 of the Union of Bohemian Ladies of America, and was arrested on Saturday on an order obtained from Justice Cohen in the Supreme Court, in an action brought against her by the President of the union for the conversion of $704, the property of the society. At the time of the arrest the four children were left behind in the house unattended.

Lawyer Davis, for whom ex-Judge Steckler has been substituted, secured the reduction of the woman's bail bond from $500 to $1, obtaining her release, and for this wanted $75, but Justice Pryor would allow him only $35.

Justice Pryor said the arrest of the woman in such an action was an outrage, and she could sue for false arrest. He believed that if all the circumstances had been explained to Justice Cohen, who had granted the order of arrest, the order would have been vacated.

The woman says she owes the Bohemian society nothing, and is not guilty of the conversion charged.

Big Damages for Injured Boy.

A jury in the Supreme Court, Justice Garretson, sitting in Long Island City yesterday, awarded James McInroy, a boy, a verdict of $12,000 against the David Stevenson Brewing Company. On Aug. 20, 1897, the boy was knocked down and run over on One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, between Second and Third Avenues, Manhattan, and permanently injured by a wagon belonging to the defendant company.

West 14th St.
ESTB'D 1807
COWPERTHWAIT'S
"RELIABLE" CARPETS
THE RIGHT SETTING
for the most restful of cosey-corners is an artistic couch. You may have a plain box couch, waiting for a finishing touch. Here it is:
TAPESTRY COUCH COVERS
$2.00 each.
"Comfort Money" is what you save by using our "Long Credit."
CASH OR CREDIT
COWPERTHWAIT & CO.
104, 106 and 108 West 14th St.
NEAR 6TH AV.
Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av. near Fulton St

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE
LADIES' WRITING DESKS
(Antique Oak.)
$6.50
45 West 23d Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

CARNEGIE HALL.
NEW YORK ORCHESTRA.
MR. EMIL PAUR.....Conductor
Grand Introductory Concert
SATURDAY EVENING, OCT. 29TH, AT 8:15. Parquet, $1.50. Dress Circle, $1.00. Balcony, 50c.
SYMPHONY CONCERTS.
Five Matinees—Friday Afts, Nov. 18, Dec. 9, Jan. 6, Feb. 17, March 10.
Five Concerts—Sat. Even'gs, Nov. 19, Dec. 10, Jan. 7, Feb. 18, March 11.
Season Prices—Parquet, $7; Dress Circle, first two rows, $5; other rows, $4; Balcony, $3; Boxes, $50. BOX OFFICE NOW OPEN.

CARNEGIE HALL.
Boston Symphony Orchestra,
Mr. WILLIAM GERICKE.....Conductor
Five Matinees, Wednes. afternoons at 2, Nov. 9, Dec. 14, Jan. 18, Feb. 22, March 22.
Five Concerts, Thurs. eve's at 8:15, Nov. 10, Dec. 15, Jan. 19, Feb. 23, March 23.
The programmes for the afternoon and evening series will be entirely different.
Season tickets, with reserved seats, for the series of five matinées or five concerts, $7.50, $6, $5, and $3; boxes, $50 and $40, according to location. Subscription now open and tickets ready for delivery at Carnegie Hall.

CARNEGIE HALL.
Saturday Aft., Oct. 29, at 2.30.
Rosenthal
Tuesday Aft., Nov. 1, at 2.30.
Res. seats, $2, $1.50 & $1, at Schuberth's and box office.
Henry Wolfsohn..Manager
Steinway Piano Used.

FOOD SHOW
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
Open 10:30 A.M. TO 10:30 P.M.
EVERY LADY WHO BUYS A TICKET—GETS A SOUVENIR.
MRS. LEMCKE'S COOKING LECTURES 2:30 P. M.
ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.

HOTEL TOPSY TURVY
Herald Square THEATRE, 35th St. & B'way. Ev'gs 8:15 Matinees Wed. and Sat., 2:15. Prof. Mat. To day Xtra Elec. Day Mat.
"Nothing funnier on the stage." —SUN.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way. Ev'gs, 8:15. Matinée, 2:15. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
ANNIE RUSSELL in CATHERINE.

KNICKERBOCKER. B'way & 38th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat
VIOLA ALLEN
THE CHRISTIAN.
Extra Mat. Election Day.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. and Madison Av. Evenings, 7:45. Sat. Mat. 2.
MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD in Edmond Rostand's Cyrano de Bergerac.

Madison Square Theatre, 24th St. & B'way. Evenings, 8:30. Matinée Saturday, 2:15.
Charles Frohman's Madison Square Comedy Company.
The Big Farce Hit.
ON AND OFF.

KOSTER & BIAL'S. ADM. 50C. Mat. Sat.
2 BIG BURLESQUES. SIR ANDY DE BOOTJACK. IN GOTHAM.
FOREIGN VAUDEVILLE STARS.

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE, B'WAY AND 29TH ST.
2 Big Shows every Day, 2 and 8.
Three hours of steady laughter.
The Mock Turtle. A Warm Reception.

MANHATTAN THEATRE. 33d & B'way.
Turning away money The Turtle
It's a Snapper.

WORLD IN WAX NEW WAR GROUPS
EDEN MUSEE
Hear the Gypsy Music CINEMATOGRAPH.

COLUMBUS Col. Th. Stock Co. Fanchon the Cricket.
Next Week—Sardou's "In Spite of All."

GRAND OPERA HOUSE 23d St. & 8th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. TO-NIGHT—CUMBERLAND '61. Next Week—"TEMPEST TOSSED."

14th St. THEATRE, cor. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. THE SIGN OF THE CROSS. Next week—CHAUNCEY OLCOTT.

Daly's A RUNAWAY GIRL.
Merriest Musical Comedy ever produced at this theatre:
"The Sly Cigarette," 2 encores nightly.
"The Nation's Duet," 3 encores nightly.
"The Man From Cook's," 3 encores.
"Soldiers in the Park," 5 encores.
"The Boy Guessed Right," 3 encores.
"THE GOBLINS," Darky duet and dance. Surprise of the Evening.
"High Society," 4 encores nightly.
Every Eve., 8:10. Matinées Wed. & Sat. at 2. *SPECIAL MATINEE ELECTION DAY.

5th Ave THEATRE, B'way & 28th St. Evenings, 8:15. Matinée, 2:30. EDWIN KNOWLES....Manager
JOSEPH JEFFERSON
COMEDY COMPANY IN THE RIVALS.
ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY.
Box Office open daily, 9 A. M. Mr. Ward, Treas

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St. LAST WEEK Anthony Hope's SOTHERN
The Adventure of Lady Ursula.
At 8:30. Matinée THURSDAY and Saturday, 2.
***NEXT MONDAY, THE NEW PLAY,
A COLONIAL GIRL. With E. H. Sothern.

Keith's Continuous Performance Noon to 11 P. M. First and Second Balconies, 25c. Orchestra: Admission, 50c. Front Seats, 75c. Box Seats, $1.00. Boxes Reserved.
BERT COOTE and JULIE KINGSLEY. CLORINDY; ORIGIN OF THE CAKE WALK. Metweef Troupe, A. O. Duncan, Raymond and Kurkamp; John E. Camp, etc., and the BIOGRAPH.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. 8TH AVE.
IL TROVATORE IN ENGLISH.
BY AMERICANS.
Evgs. 8:15, 25c, 50c, 75c. $1. Mats., 1,100 Res. Seats, 25c. Next week—ROMEO AND JULIET, (in English.)

WALLACK'S Last 3 Nights. Last Sat. Matinée.
THE ALICE NIELSEN OPERA CO. In Herbert & Smith's THE FORTUNE TELLER.
Monday, Oct. 31, JULIA ARTHUR
In "A Lady of Quality." Seats ready To-day.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway and 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Mats. 2:15. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
JOHN DREW IN THE LIARS.

LAST WEEK IRVING PLACE THEATRE. THE LILIPUTIANS in THE GOLDEN HORSESHOE. MONDAY, OCT. 31—Begin. of Reg. Season. "CIRCUS PEOPLE." Comedy by Schoenthau. MATS. Wed. & Sat. 2.

BIJOU. LAST 2 WEEKS. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat Including ALICE ATHERTON and a great Co.
SAM BERNARD
The Marquis of Michigan.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
SPORTING LIFE. 5th Week Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Eve., 8:15. 20 Horses. 200 People. Prices, 25-50-75-1.00.

BROADWAY Theatre. Evs.